MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bracebridge District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

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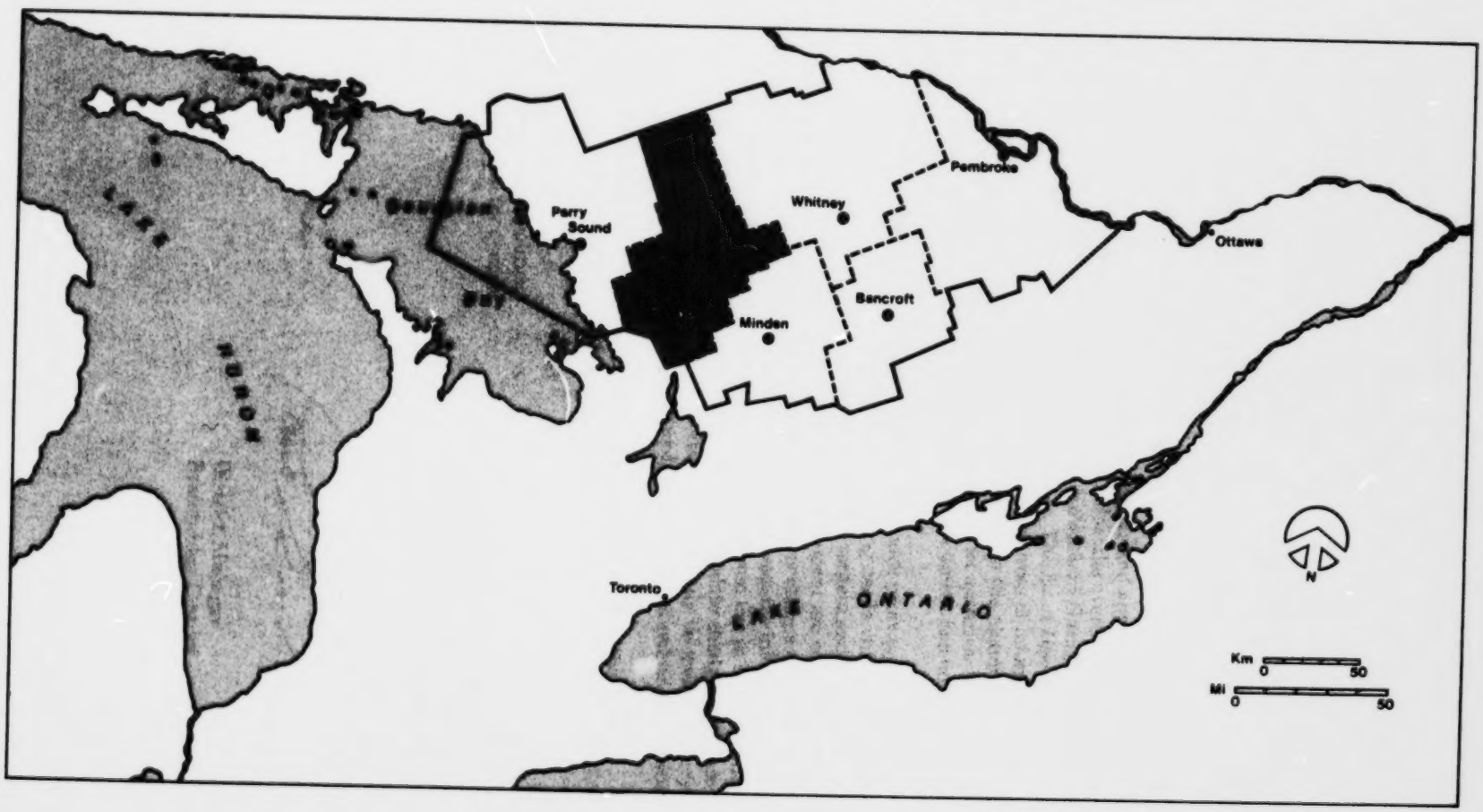
Deputy Minister

1983

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT
ALGONQUIN REGION



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular, those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Bracebridge District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach, the *Bracebridge District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working toward the achievement of ministry objectives.

For Crown land the ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the ministry's *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy.* The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes, the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

R. M. Christie

Regional Director
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I INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for the management of forest, mineral, fish, wildlife, and land and water resources; for protection of special or representative plants, animals and sites; and for providing or encouraging the provision of a wide range of outdoor recreational activities.

Resources are managed to meet Ontario's present and future needs. This is not a simple task. The same resources often are needed for many different purposes. The ministry must recognize future needs and actively pursue a course of action to meet those needs.

The activities of the ministry are guided by a goal and three objectives.

The goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources is:

- to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario and to administer, protect and conserve Crown lands and waters.

The broad objectives of the ministry are:

Resource Production

- to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy of Ontario by stimulating and regulating the utilization of available supplies of fish, furbearers, minerals, and trees by resource products industries.

Outdoor Recreation

- to provide from Crown lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters:
  - a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities accessible to and for the continuous benefit of the people of Ontario;
  - the identification and conservation of unique or representative physical, biological, cultural and historical features of the province; and
  - a continuous contribution to the economy of Ontario from tourism and its related industries.

Land and Water Management

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario; and
- to prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage, and loss of natural resource values resulting from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

These broad objectives are implemented through programs carried out at the district level. Bracebridge District is one of forty-seven administrative districts within the province, and covers an area of 6,500 square kilometres (2,600 square miles). It includes much of the District Municipality of Muskoka and parts of the County of Haliburton and Territorial Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.

To determine how best to manage natural resources to meet its overall goal and objectives, the ministry has undertaken a planning process that includes: the identification of specific program objectives and targets; the collection and analysis of appropriate background information; the identification and evaluation of optional strategies; the preparation of a draft *Land Use Strategy*; and finally the preparation and approval of these *Land Use Guidelines.*

Initially the ministry prepared a policy statement for southern Ontario referred to as the *Co-ordinated Program Strategy.* This statement identified the overall ministry objectives, targets and general direction within which *Land Use Guidelines* in southern Ontario were prepared.

Two elements of the planning process require particular attention; the use of targets and the ministry's public consultation process.

The ministry has established general objectives for each of its programs. These have been

quantified and stated in terms of a target and also expressed in terms of a time frame for attainment.

Targets identify what results are expected within a planning period to contribute toward achievement of the overall objectives.

Targets also enable the ministry to assess the degree to which program objectives are being met.

Targets will not be met immediately, rather, the intent is to aim for target achievement over the planning period.(1) It is recognized however, that a number of factors may affect target achievement including:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions on a local or provincial basis;
- new or improved inventory and information which could result in a change of the original estimates; or
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

Where there are changes in targets, whether for the above or other reasons, the *Land Use Guidelines* will be amended accordingly. In this regard, this document is best viewed as a working paper which will be subject to considerable review and re-evaluation as the ministry proceeds with application.

Public involvement in the ministry's southern Ontario planning program began with the development of the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy.* Government agencies, counties, and interested groups and individuals were consulted in the preparation of this statement.

Public consultation in the preparation of the *Bracebridge District Land Use Guidelines* began with the holding of 'open houses' in June and August of 1980. At that time the public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process.

In July 1982, a draft *Bracebridge District Land Use Strategy* was released. In August, additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, these *Land Use Guidelines* were prepared.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Bracebridge District office, the ministry's main office public reading room, and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program are found in Appendix A to this report.

Generally, the direction which has been established by the ministry in Bracebridge District recognizes a moderate rate of economic growth related to resource industries, while maintaining or improving the quality of resource, recreational, and tourism opportunities provided in the district. It recognizes that economic growth is, in large measure, contingent upon maintaining the significant recreational values of the area.

The *Land Use Guidelines* identify how the ministry may use and manage Crown land, and how it may wish to suggest management of private land.

To succeed, a significantly increased management effort is required on Crown land in Bracebridge District. The contribution from private land must also be substantially increased. This requires an increased emphasis by the ministry on the provision of assistance to private landowners.

On private land the authority of the municipality related to land use control and the rights of the private landowner related to the use of the resource are clearly recognized by the ministry and are reflected in this document.

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in municipalities is exercised by those municipalities and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

(1) The planning period for all programs is 1980 to 2000 except for forestry in which the planning period extends from 1980 to 2020.

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and coordinated resource management. The ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the plan input and review program, to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

There will be instances when the ministry and others, for example other government agencies, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the ministry will enter into negotiations to arrive at an acceptable solution.

The way in which the ministry hopes to work with municipalities and others, for example, the Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement Board and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, is outlined in the final section of this report.

Four general policies have been established by the ministry to provide direction for integrated resource management, public safety, the environment, and energy. It is intended that these policies, with their associated directives, apply equally to all ministry activities.

A: integrated resource management

1. OBJECTIVE

Programs will be integrated to ensure the efficient use of land and water to achieve ministry objectives.

2. DISCUSSION

Through the preparation of ministry *Land Use Guidelines*, it has become apparent that a large degree of integration must occur if ministry objectives are to be achieved. Integration must occur both in the use of a finite resource base, and in the delivery of programs.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- apply the concept of multiple use to land and water management as follows:
  - normally require or encourage two or more compatible activities on the same major area concurrently or sequentially over time; and
  - recognize that, in some circumstances, management of areas for a single purpose such as extraction, protection, or recreation is necessary;
- ensure that each program contributes, to the extent possible, to the achievement of all ministry objectives. Individual area management plans, including water management plans, will be directed toward achieving as many ministry objectives as possible to ensure integrated management and increased efficiency; and
- permit interim use of candidate provincial parks, providing park values are protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged; uses which have no significant negative impact on the long-term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls; and uses which would conflict with the long-term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

B: public safety

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will seek to eliminate loss of life and to minimize property damage and community disruption resulting from floods, erosion, earth slippage and forest fires.

The ministry will seek to eliminate injury and loss of life from hazards around abandoned pits, quarries and mine shafts, and from abandoned oil and gas wells.

The ministry will promote the safe pursuit of outdoor recreation and resource production activities.

2. DISCUSSION

In Bracebridge District, the first objective is met by the ministry in cooperation with municipalities through efforts in stream flow forecasting, contingency planning, emergency response, water regulation, forest protection, and through input to municipal plans and by-laws.

Flood protection is sought by restricting flood susceptible development from locating in flood plains. The regulatory flood for identification of flood plains in Bracebridge District is defined as that produced by a storm equivalent to that which occurred in Timmins in 1961 or the 1:100 flood,(1) whichever is greater.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for forest fire management in Ontario. This responsibility is shared with municipalities, landowners and resource users.

Fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is an integral part of land and resource management.

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in matters of fire control and fire use within and outside the ministry. These services relate to preventing the occurrence of wild fire, ensuring that each fire in the district will receive a response, controlling wild fires that threaten values, and using prescribed fire as an approved management technique.

Forest fire protection is provided by the ministry or municipal agencies where they have the capability. The ministry can play a significant role in developing municipal expertise in improving fire safety, and in use of fire and emergency planning.

The second objective is met in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour through field inspection of abandoned pits, quarries and mines, and through follow-up action.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

In conjunction with others:

- ensure that new development avoids areas susceptible to flooding, erosion, and earth slippage, or occurs only with adequate protection and safeguards;
- advocate contingency planning, undertake flood forecasting, and cooperate in the provision of remedial works such as dams and channelization where development has traditionally existed on hazard lands;
- promote and participate in flood plain mapping;
- suppress wild fires in the district based on the following priorities: human safety, public works, private and public property and natural resources;
- develop cooperative fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, and forest industries;

(1) In the Timmins storm of 1961, 10.3 centimetres (4.0 inches) of rain fell over a watershed of 10.4 square kilometres (4.0 square miles) in a period of 12 hours. The 1:100 year flood is a periodic flood of a magnitude having a recurrence interval of once in every 100 years.

- ensure that resource extraction and development activities are designed to reduce the possibility of wild fire;
- curtail ministry activities, and activities of the public where necessary and appropriate, at times of high fire hazard;
- act as the lead agency in a planned program for response to forest fire and flood emergencies;
- promote the hunter safety training and the trapper education programs;
- encourage the provision of adequate safety measures at operating pits, quarries, mines, and in forest operations; and
- ensure adequate safety measures are provided and maintained at abandoned pits, quarries and mines.

C: environment

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. DISCUSSION

The ministry is one of several agencies which have a legislated responsibility to maintain an acceptable environmental quality for the people of Ontario.

Achievement of ministry program objectives is contingent upon maintaining a satisfactory environment through responsible management. Of particular concern in this regard is the potential effect of acid rain. This concern is greatest on the Precambrian Shield where lakes and soils have limited capacity to buffer the effect of acid rain.

The ministry further recognizes the importance of wetlands. A wetlands policy will be issued by the ministry in the near future.

All programs of the ministry share in the responsible management of natural resources. Where environmental impacts are inevitable, mitigating measures and rehabilitation are used.

A number of the ministry's activities are subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act* and require compliance with the conditions and procedures established for class environmental assessments, individual assessments or specific exemptions.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- manage renewable resources on a biologically sound basis, to provide sustained benefits. To the extent appropriate, this will involve management of entire plant and animal communities rather than single species or products;
- manage non-renewable resources to meet current demands, giving attention to anticipated future needs. This will involve discouraging the use of high quality materials where low quality materials would suffice;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies;
- identify and seek to protect the habitat of provincially rare and endangered animals and plants;
- consider critical resource areas in planning and management; and
- cooperate with other agencies in monitoring the effects of contaminants, including acid rain, on natural resources and through research to seek solutions.

D: energy

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will undertake its activities so as to contribute to the provincial energy objectives.[1]

2. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- ensure that energy potential is considered before a permanent commitment is made to uses which exclude energy production;
- conduct an inventory of potential hydraulic energy from ministry dams;
- provide opportunities, including access, for harvest of wood and use of wood residues, both directly and indirectly, as fuel; and
- participate in inventory programs to determine the size and quality of peat resources.

(1) Provincial energy objectives are identified in: ***"Energy Security for the Eighties: A Policy for Ontario", 1979, Ministry of Energy.***

This section outlines the district's strategies for each program, and the basis upon which they were developed. It identifies activities necessary to meet program targets, to minimize impacts on other uses, and to assist in implementation of other programs. Finally, it relates these strategies to the program's land using components, which are illustrated as General Resource Areas on Map 9 (back pocket).

A: forestry

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for forestry in southern Ontario is to provide for an optimum contribution to the economy by forest-based industries consistent with sound environmental practices, and to provide for other uses of the forest.

2. TARGETS

The forestry targets[1] in Bracebridge District are:

- to produce an annual continuous supply of 0.52 million cubic metres (18.5 million cubic feet) of wood for industrial purposes by the year 2020 while maintaining the present diversity of forest products; and
- to make the maximum contribution from forest production to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

3. DISCUSSION

The present harvest of wood in Bracebridge District is 0.32 million cubic metres (11 million cubic feet) annually, composed primarily of tolerant hardwoods (maple, yellow birch). Approximately 36 percent of the present harvest comes from Crown land while the remaining 64 percent comes from private land.

The 443,500 hectares (1,095,000 million acres) of productive forest in the district could produce 0.57 million cubic metres (20.4 million cubic feet) of wood fibre under managed conditions. This would include 0.43 million cubic metres (15.4 million cubic feet) of tolerant hardwoods and 0.14 million cubic metres (5 million cubic feet) of intolerant hardwoods and softwoods.

Based on present use, the annual target of 0.52 million cubic metres (18.5 million cubic feet) could comprise 76 percent tolerant hardwoods and 24 percent intolerant hardwoods (e.g. poplar) and softwoods. Crown land could provide 0.18 million cubic metres (6.6 million cubic feet) with private land contributing 0.34 million cubic metres (12 million cubic feet) of wood.

(1) The targets and all calculations of forest productivity are expressed in terms of net merchantable volumes unless otherwise stated.

The target permits 0.6 percent per annum growth rate to the year 2020 in the present woods industry. In addition, the target provides for a considerable volume of wood to support industries other than traditional sawmilling (e.g. use of low-grade material and pulpwood). This includes the 0.13 million cubic metres (4.5 million cubic feet) of intolerant hardwood and softwoods. If industry develops to use these latter volumes, the target provides for a further 1 to 1.5 percent per annum growth rate in the total forest industry.

In addition to the production available for industrial purposes, a substantial, but as yet undetermined, volume of wood from tree tops and cull trees is available for fuel to contribute to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

Achievement of the target requires that virtually all of the productive forest land in Bracebridge District not committed to other uses be available for timber harvest. Clearly the target cannot be achieved from Crown land alone. In fact, Crown land can provide no more than 40 percent of the target, even with intensive management. This is less than the present demand by the industry. Private land forests are essential to the achievement of the target.

Map 1 generally illustrates important timber areas where timber management will be emphasized.

Increasing the production of quality wood products to the level required to meet the target requires extensive forest renewal and improvement on both Crown and private land. The task is complicated by the present condition of the forest, the time required for improvement, the large number of individual private landowners, the small size of holdings, the lack of incentive, and often, the presence of disincentives (e.g. the long-term investment horizon, aesthetic impacts of cutting) to private land forestry. Achievement of the target will, therefore, require much more intensive forest management on both Crown and private land.

The general strategy for timber management within the district, therefore, is to encourage proper forest management, and to improve the timber growing stock by increasing stand improvement efforts on both Crown and private lands.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

- encourage full utilization of harvested timber;
- use management systems compatible with other uses of the forest and the recreational landscape;
- undertake forest management on Crown lands in accordance with accepted silvicultural practices, and encourage the management of private land forests in a similar fashion;
- increase the proportion of sawlog and veneer log quality material in the total timber harvest;
- where appropriate, adopt special management practices to accommodate other uses of the forest; and
- consider the impact of forestry operations on adjacent land uses and activities.

b. Program Implementation

To encourage the proper management of the forest resources on private land:

- give priority to increased effort in the extension program and encourage private landowners and municipal governments to manage the forest resource through agreements under the *Woodlands Improvement Act* advisory services of district staff, or through forest management agreements with municipalities;
- upgrade the timber data base on private lands including inventory and annual production figures; and
- provide input to, and review of, municipal official plans, plans of other agencies, and plans of the private sector to provide appropriate protection for high capability forested lands for timber production; discourage strip residential development on productive forest sites, including the subdivision of large holdings; and encourage appropriate access to the resource.

To ensure proper management on Crown land, including maintenance of species composition, production of quality material, and greater fibre utilization:

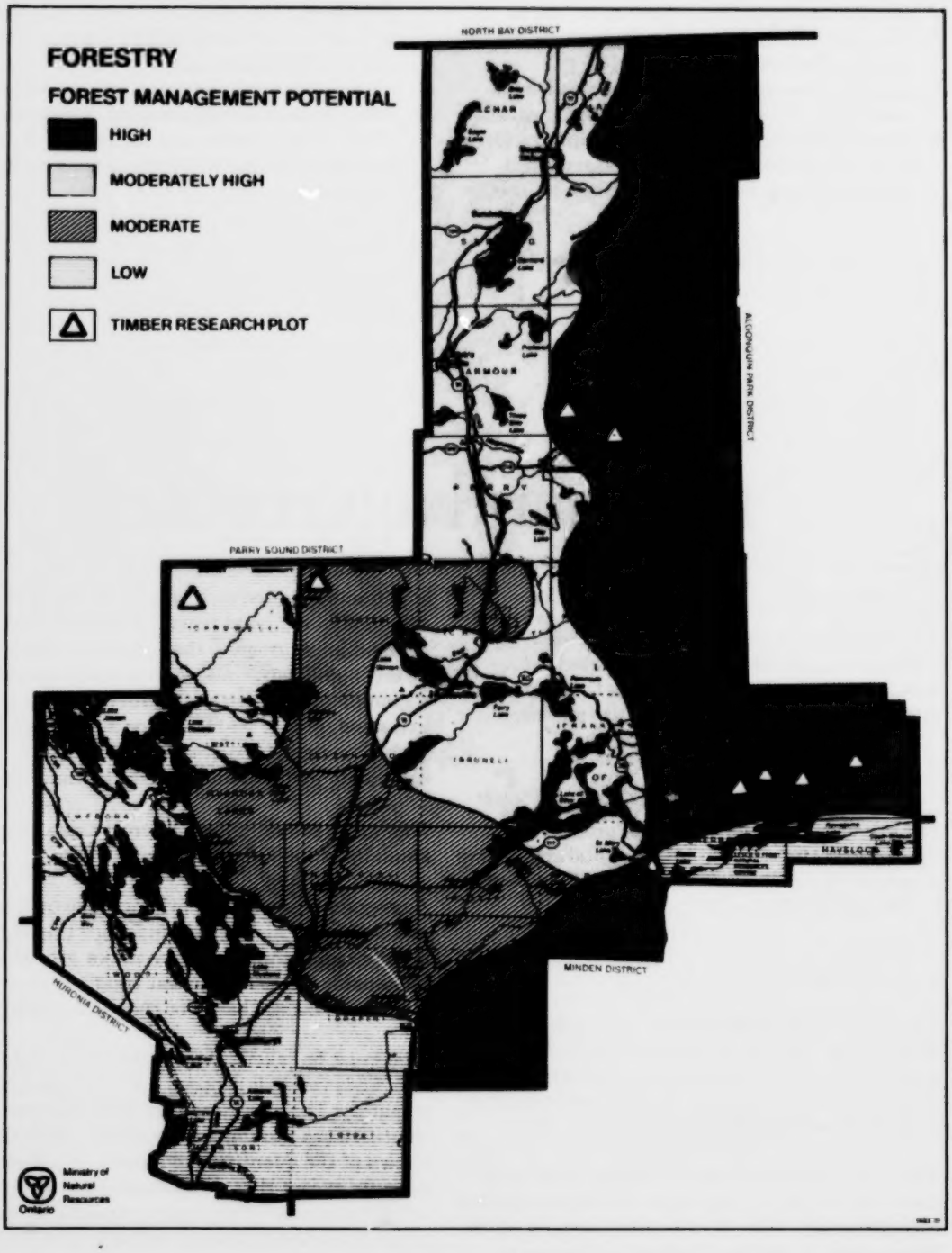
- ensure all timber harvesting and timber allocations are done in accordance with approved timber management and operating plans;
- control insect infestations by individual spot treatment on Crown land;
- conduct prescribed burns to prepare sites for planting, to dispose of slash, and to reduce or eliminate disease or insect problems as set out in provincial policy;
- conduct forest stand improvement projects;
- protect genetically superior trees, seed orchards and research plots;
- use regeneration techniques which perpetuate the desired species composition;
- encourage the full utilization of all marketable volumes in tending or thinning projects such as pulpwood, short logs, or fuelwood; and
- encourage the development of proper road access to facilitate the efficient management of forest resources by preparing a roads plan as

MAP 1

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, County, District
- Ward
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways
- Railways

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres
5 0 5 10 15 Miles



a component of the five-year operating plan. The roads plan will identify the general location and type of road required, while the annual plan will identify specific location and type of road.

To accommodate other uses of the forest and to ensure consideration of adjacent land use activities:

- notify the general public, public agencies and all district supervisors of the initiation of management and operational planning to enable effective input;
- provide opportunities for review of management plans by the public and other agencies;
- apply special management prescriptions for cutting operations, where necessary. Such conditions may include restrictions on specific areas to be cut, lay-out of skidways and landings, or other conditions that the ministry requires to protect its program interest or the public interest;
- comply with the requirements for cutting within modified management areas (see page 38) and obtain the comments of all district programs, and the approval of the District Manager prior to issuing any cutting approvals;
- require long-term Crown timber licences to identify the time and sequence of cut; the perimeter of the area; and all sources of sand and gravel; and
- advise landowners entering into *Woodlands Improvement Act* agreements of the availability of assistance, and the benefit of planting trees and managing stands for wildlife habitats.

B: mineral aggregate

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for mineral aggregate production in southern Ontario is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral aggregate production in Bracebridge District is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 27.8 million tonnes (30.8 million tons) for the period 1982 to 2000.

3. DISCUSSION

Total production of aggregate to date in Bracebridge District is estimated at 33.3 million tonnes (37.0 million tons) of sand and gravel of which 32.2 million tonnes (35.8 million tons) has come from private land.

The total area of land in the district potentially underlain by mineral aggregate is 162,000 hectares (400,000 acres). (See Map 2.) Achievement of the target requires the use of about 430 hectares (1,050 acres), based on historical production rates. Due to the very large potential supply and limited demand for aggregate, there does not appear to be any significant conflict with other resource requirements. Where aggregate resources are extracted, proper rehabilitation can ensure that such sites are returned to productive uses, consistent with the interests of the community.

The target provides for a 1 percent rate of growth annually in the use of aggregate to the year 2000.

Aggregate production is primarily devoted to road and building construction and since this sector is not expected to experience major growth in the foreseeable future, the recent trends appear to provide a realistic basis for the projections.

Care must be taken in using the supply information, however, as it is based upon very preliminary inventory. The inventory may have accurately identified the location of aggregate, yet little is known of the quantity and quality of individual deposits except that a substantial portion of the 162,000 hectares of aggregate consists of sand plains containing material suitable only for fill.

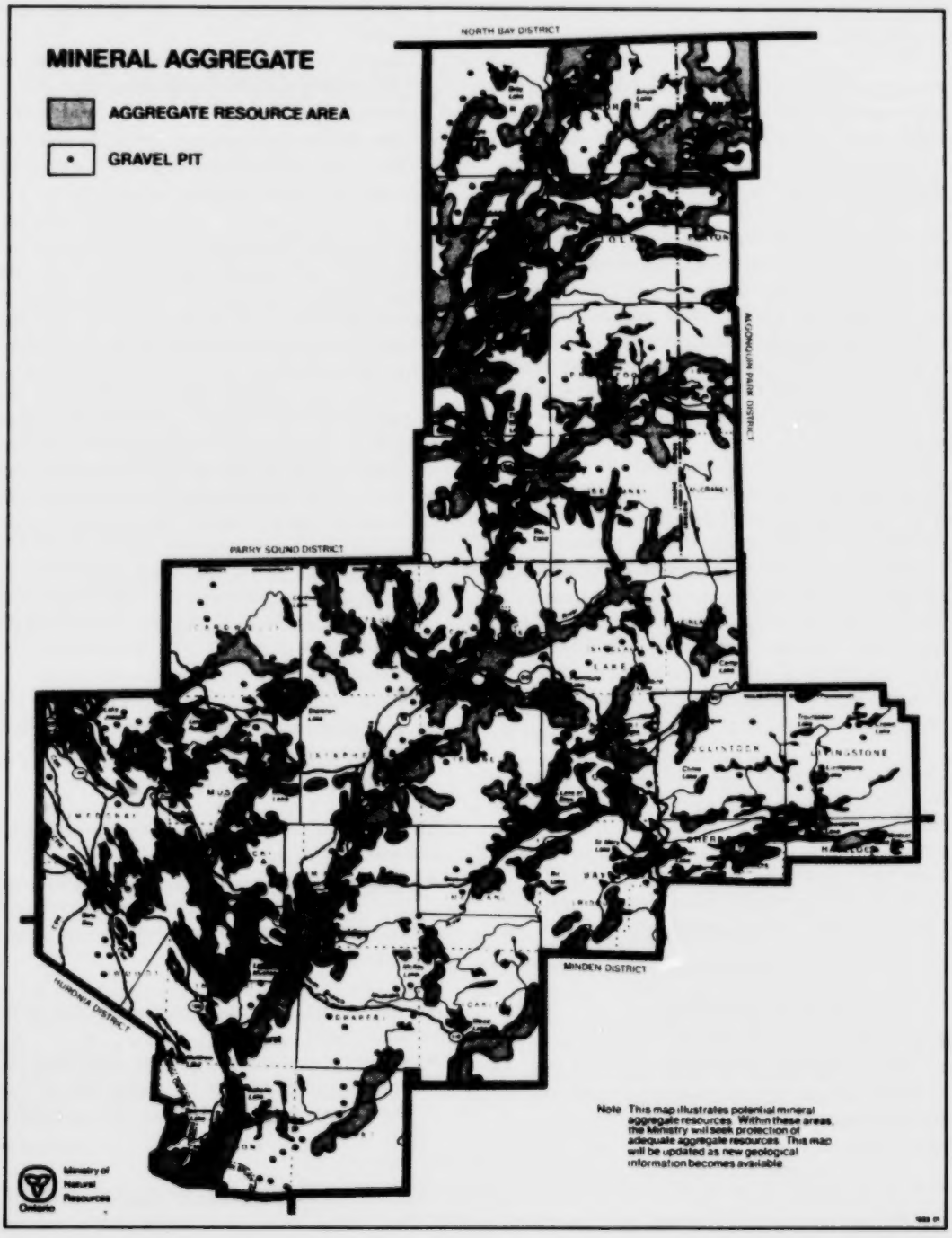
MAP 2

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, County, District
- Ward
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways
- Railways

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles


MINERAL AGGREGATE
AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREA
GRAVEL PIT
NORTH BAY DISTRICT
ALGONQUIN PARK DISTRICT
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
MINDEN DISTRICT
HURONIA DISTRICT
Note This map illustrates potential mineral aggregate resources. Within these areas, the Ministry will seek protection of adequate aggregate resources. This map will be updated as new geological information becomes available
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Only a small portion of the area is underlain by higher quality aggregate.

There are several additional difficulties with attempting to ensure that adequate resources are available for the future. Future supplies are not ensured as the ministry cannot guarantee continued use of privately operated pits at the present time, and with new deposits there are many geological, economic, social and environmental constraints that may affect the total use of any resource.

Another difficulty relates to the distribution of the resource. Aggregate is extremely plentiful in some areas, while in short supply in others. As transportation of aggregate is very expensive, this uneven distribution can cause local difficulties.

Finally, it must be recognized that the target for this non-renewable resource provides for anticipated demand only to the year 2000. It does not account for demand after that date, nor does it allow for unexpected increases in demand prior to that date. It thus, represents the minimum supply of aggregate for which the potential must be maintained to meet needs for the next twenty years.

Therefore, as a means of providing for the future it may be necessary to maintain the resource potential of more aggregate than the target would suggest. The mineral aggregate areas on Map 2 are in excess of anticipated future requirements. The ministry is not seeking designation of all of these areas; rather, it is within these general areas that the ministry will seek, where possible, maintenance of sufficient aggregate resource potential to provide for future needs.

The general strategy for mineral aggregate is to seek protection of existing areas of production from other uses which may preclude the future extraction of aggregate; to continue to refine the inventory; and to ensure that the value of undeveloped aggregate resources is considered before the land is committed to other uses.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

- seek protection of existing pits and quarries from uses which preclude expansion and use of the resource;
- ensure that local needs for aggregate are considered before known aggregate resources are committed to other uses;
- encourage the protection of high quality and accessible aggregate resources over lower quality and/or less accessible aggregate resources;
- determine the quality and quantity of sand, gravel and stone resources and refine estimates of aggregate demand;
- prepare operating plans for all Crown gravel pits;
- ensure that the progressive rehabilitation of pits and quarries is consistent with the expected sequential use of the land; and
- ensure that extractive operations on Crown land have a minimum impact on adjacent land uses and other ministry programs.

b. Program Implementation

To protect existing pits and aggregate resource areas and to ensure that extractive operations have a minimum impact on adjacent land uses:

- encourage municipalities to identify and protect existing pits;
- encourage municipalities to identify areas of aggregate resource on private land and prevent the establishment of incompatible uses that would limit the option of future extraction;
- restrict the establishment of incompatible uses adjacent to identified aggregate resource areas on Crown land;
- restrict the extraction of aggregate from existing Crown pits,[1] only after consideration of the impact caused by the loss of supply of aggregate; and
- review all private sector development proposals or municipal plans affecting the potential extraction of aggregate, and carefully consider the implications of the loss of supply of aggregate material.

To determine the extent of resources and to refine estimates of demand:

- continue a program of geological evaluation and determination of these resources; and
- continue to monitor and review local and provincial demand.

To ensure that pits and quarries are adequately rehabilitated:

- ensure the preparation of an operating plan for each pit or quarry on Crown land authorized by a quarry permit detailing the rehabilitation

(1) Except where existing pits on Crown land are located in a management area that expressly precludes the extraction of mineral aggregates.

requirements for the site; and
- encourage municipalities to require site rehabilitation on private lands consistent with provisions of the *Pits and Quarries Control Act*.

C: minerals & fossil fuels

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for minerals and fossil fuels in southern Ontario is to provide for a strengthening of the contribution of these resources to provincial economic development and energy production.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral resources in Bracebridge District is to keep open as much Crown land and unalienated mining rights as possible for mineral exploration and development.

Specific mineral and fossil fuel production targets cannot be established because of the difficulties in predicting market trends and assessing resource potential and because actual production is primarily a responsibility of the private sector.

3. DISCUSSION

There are no operating mines in Bracebridge District and the district has not been an area of active mineral exploration in the past. As a result, very little is known of the mineral potential.

Map 3 illustrates generally, the mineral resource potential of the district and the location of some major mineral occurrences.

Demands for many minerals will increase in the future. Changing commodity values and technology, as well as increasing demand for alternative energy sources, may alter the relative importance of various minerals and, therefore, the potential of areas to support mining development.

One difficulty related to mineral exploration in the district is that much of the land is privately owned, and in certain areas is already developed with uses that are incompatible with mineral development. This applies for instance, to the shoreline of the lakes that have been developed for cottaging.

A second difficulty is the lack of geological mapping and information to permit the definitive identification of areas likely to be suitable for exploration and development.

As a general strategy, the ministry will maintain as much land as possible available for mineral exploration while not compromising other district program interests. In addition, it will continue to upgrade the data base.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General
- encourage and assist industry in locating mineral deposits;
- encourage industry to bring new deposits into production as soon as possible;
- protect representative and outstanding geological features; and
- ensure that the impacts of exploration activities on other resources are maintained.

b. Program Implementation

To provide as much land area as possible for mineral exploration:
- ensure mineral values are evaluated before a permanent commitment of significant areas of Crown land to non-mining uses occurs. In areas where significant non-mineral values exist, the ministry will, where possible, permit exploration under controlled conditions before a permanent disposition is made;

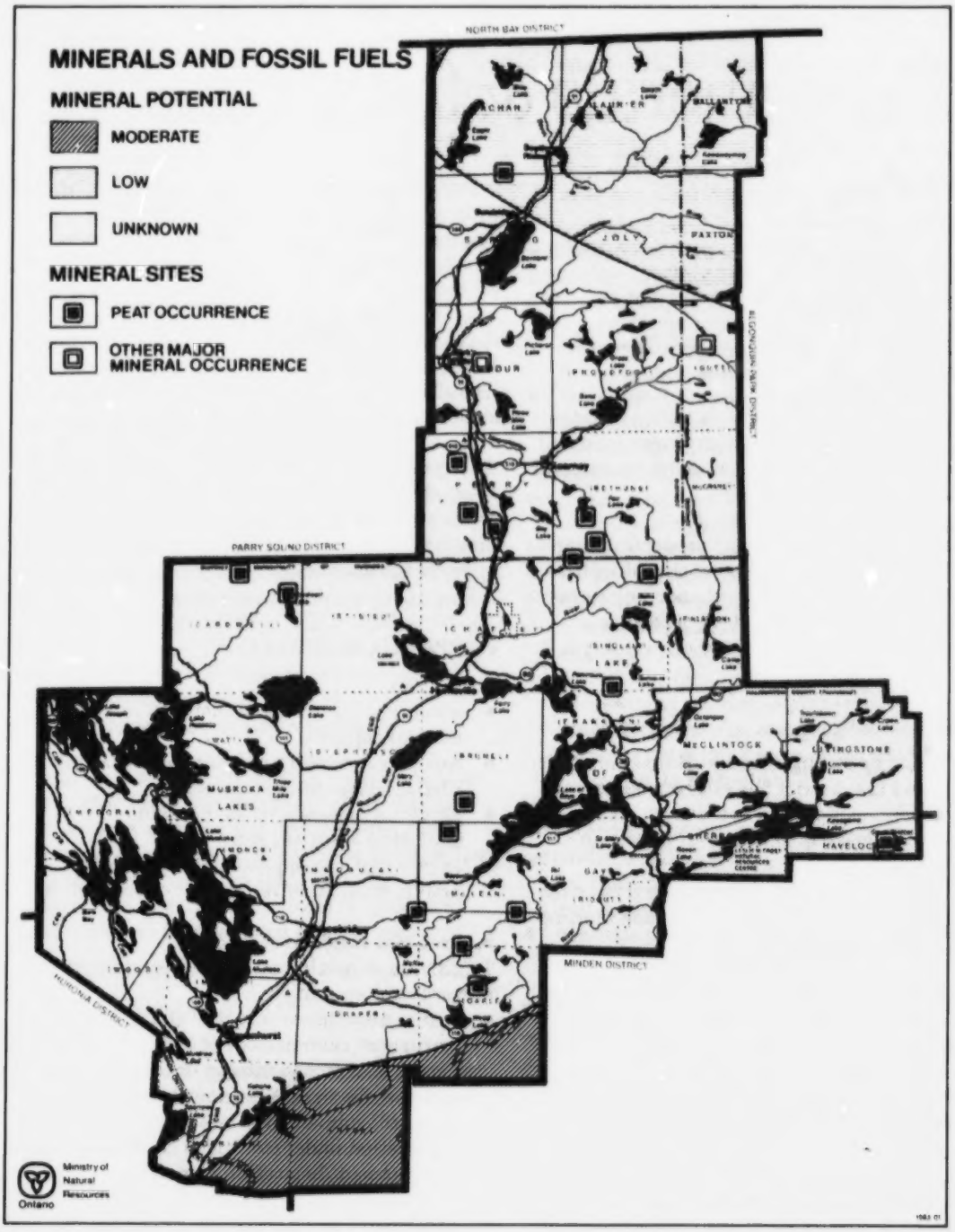
MAP 3

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, County, District
- Ward
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways
- Railways

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles



- consider permitting mineral exploration and extraction in candidate provincial parks under controlled conditions, in accordance with the interim use policy outlined under integrated resource management (page 5);
- review all Crown lands which have been withdrawn from staking and permit mineral exploration wherever appropriate;
- where appropriate, allow exploration on acquired lands other than candidate parks by means of staking, licence of occupation, or land use permit;
- encourage municipalities and other government agencies, through a public information program, to support mineral exploration and extraction; and
- review municipal official plans to ensure that undue restrictions are not placed on mineral exploration activities.

To assist industry in locating suitable deposits:
- delineate favourable geological areas and expand the geoscience data base through collection, storage and the dissemination of information.

To ensure that mineral exploration activities have a minimal impact on other resources:
- develop comprehensive guidelines for exploration for voluntary use by the mining industry;
- encourage exploration for minerals subject to conditions which will minimize potential environmental damage;
- give high priority to the evaluation of minerals in specific areas identified to be important for other program interests; and
- reserve the mineral rights on Crown land where mineral exploration will adversely affect other district program interests.

To encourage the proper use and management of peat resources:
- continue to inventory potential peat resources;
- provide input to, and review of municipal, private sector, and other agency plans to ensure full consideration is given to the resource value of peat on private land;
- review all proposed peat developments to ensure that all environmental impacts on Crown land are examined and district program interests are protected. On Crown lands, control will be exercised through the provisions of the *Mining Act*, the *Public Lands Act*, and other applicable legislation. On private lands, protection will be sought through the municipal planning process and other applicable legislation;
- encourage and control exploration for peat, generally through the issuance of work permits or quarry permits. In certain circumstances, a licence of occupation may be issued; and
- permit development of viable peat deposits by way of a quarry permit or mining lease.

D: fisheries

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for fisheries management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for recreation and economic benefits consistent with the maintenance of healthy fish communities.

More specific objectives are:

Sport Fishing
- to meet demand within the limits of a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource;

Commercial Fishing
- to maintain a viable industry;

Bait Fishing
- to maintain current production; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species
- to prevent the extinction of any native species.

2. TARGETS

The targets for fisheries in Bracebridge District are:

Sport Fishing
- to provide 1.095 million recreation opportunities by the year 2000;

Commercial Fishing

- There is no assigned target for Bracebridge District;

Bait Fishing

- to provide, at a minimum, the present level of harvest of 22,000 dozen bait fish; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to ensure no native fish species become extinct.

3. DISCUSSION

The target for sport fishing, in terms of recreational opportunities, provides for a moderate increase of about 20 percent in fishing opportunities between now and the year 2000. This increase is consistent with the anticipated increase in the population of Ontario.

The total annual sustainable yield of desirable fish is estimated at 92,000 kilograms (203,000 pounds). This total sustainable yield is considered necessary to meet the target. However, present production is thought to be considerably less than this due to incomplete natural stocking, over-harvest, an undesirable species composition, and degraded habitats.

Of the total production, cold water fish (trout, whitefish) potentially comprise about 40,500 kilograms (89,000 pounds) or about 44 percent.

The estimates of fish production are based on the assumption that potential production from fresh water is related to the amount of total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water, average depth of the water, and the surface area of a waterbody. The estimates are tentative and will be refined as new information becomes available.

Fisheries resources are identified on Map 4. In several cases the fisheries of waterbodies on the administrative boundary of the district are managed by adjacent ministry offices. These include the Severn River and Sparrow Lake managed by Huronia District; Axe and Buck Lakes managed by Parry Sound District; and Raven Lake managed by the Frost Centre.

There are significant problems associated with achieving the targets in Bracebridge District. Firstly, careful control of harvest within the limits of the resource is difficult under present management and legislative measures.

Secondly, contaminants, notably acid rain and associated increases in metal concentrations, may prevent the restoration of fisheries or the continued maintenance of existing populations.

Thirdly, fisheries habitat has been affected by the impacts of shoreline development and associated use: through the alteration of the portion of the littoral zone affecting spawning, nursing, and feeding areas; or, through increased nutrient loading resulting in decreased oxygen concentration in the bottom waters of some cold water lakes.

Furthermore, as hatchery-raised fish are expensive to produce, insufficient stocks are available to permit either the re-establishment of the most desirable species (trout, bass, pickerel) in degraded communities or for the introduction of such species to waters that have never had populations of sport fish. Recently, in many lakes, undesirable species provide serious competition to sports fish species for existing habitat.

Finally, the maintenance of water levels and flows that are compatible with maximum fish production is very difficult. Maintenance of water levels for fish production often conflicts with control of water for navigation, hydro-electric generation, and flood control.

The solutions to these problems are very complex and require significant management efforts to overcome. To meet future targets, it is essential that these problems be successfully dealt with. It should be clearly recognized that establishment of optimal conditions for fish production will take long-term intensive management efforts.

Ultimately, the angler demand across southern Ontario for lake trout and other cold water fish will exceed the capacity to produce. This situation currently exists in some areas. To mitigate this situation, cold water fisheries resources have to be protected, and where necessary, rehabilitated.

Accordingly, the general strategy adopted within the Bracebridge District is to protect existing fisheries habitat and to restore or rehabilitate fisheries which have suffered from over-harvest, or habitat and species composition degradation. This will be done, in part, by introducing desirable sports species in those waters best suited to that species, by improving the species composition of fish communities, by attempting to reduce water level fluctuations that have impacts upon fish communities, and by rehabilitating degraded fish habitats.

The successful implementation of this strategy should result in a significant increase in the production of desirable fish and healthier fish communities, and thus, an increase in the quality of recreational and tourism benefits.

MAP 4

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, County, District
- Ward
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5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

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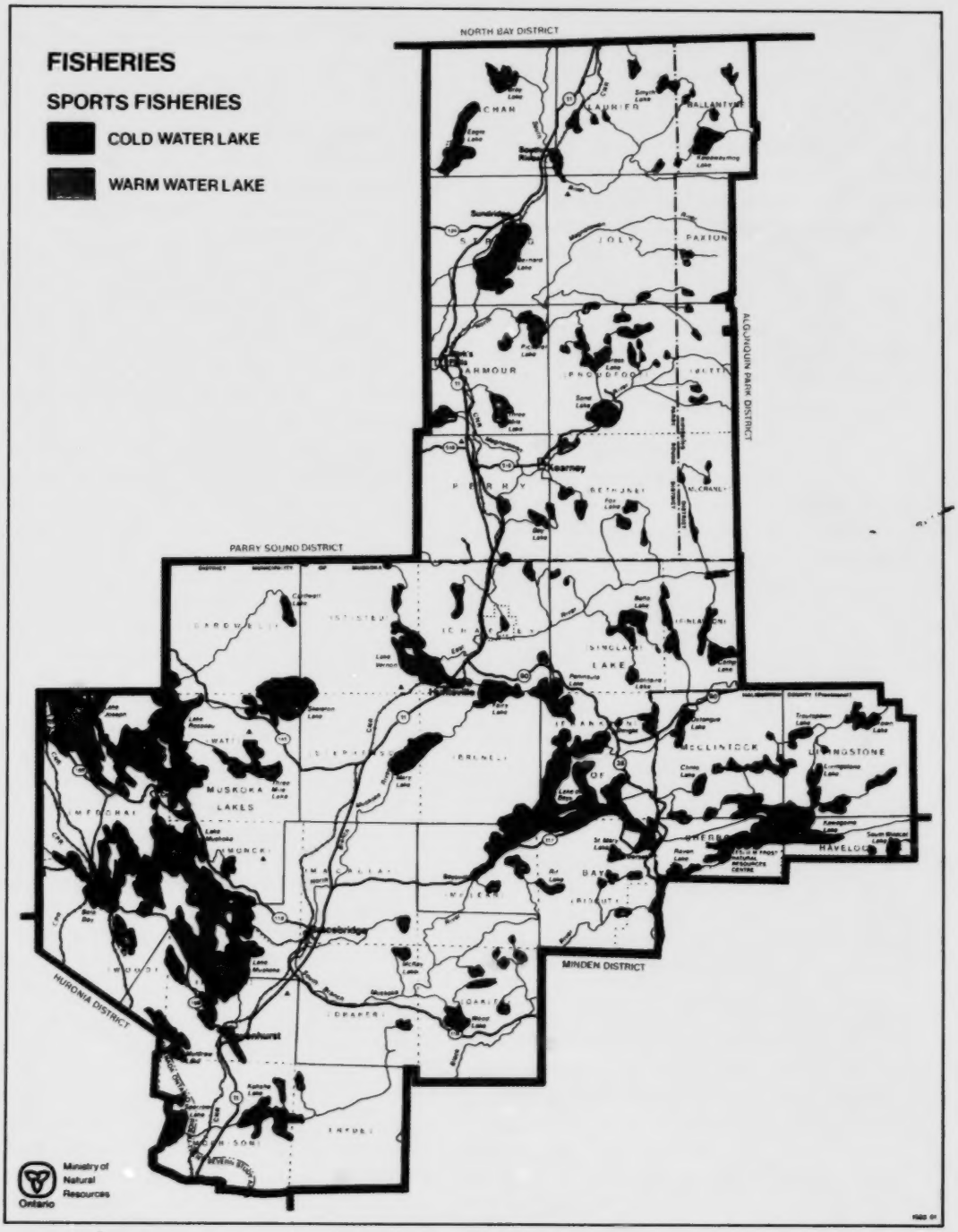

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

To work toward achievement of the fisheries target:

- maintain or improve fisheries habitats consistent with fishery requirements;
- establish fish populations consistent with habitat capability; and
- ensure that fish harvest does not exceed allowable harvest for each waterbody.

b. Program Implementation

To maintain and enhance fisheries habitats:

- continue to upgrade fisheries data including the identification of important spawning and nursery areas, important littoral zone areas, and shoals and streams important to the fishery, and water chemistry data;
- minimize siltation and the transfer of nutrients to waterbodies resulting from ministry, other government agency, or private sector activity, in part, through the establishment of appropriate modified management areas along shorelines;
- ensure that all applications for dredging and filling, clearing of aquatic vegetation, occupation of Crown lakebed, and construction of private dams are circulated to fisheries staff for review;
- reclaim appropriate waters to fish species best suited to the waterbody;
- continue to monitor various aspects of fisheries habitats;
- improve spawning and nursery areas suitable for the natural recruitment of fish stocks;
- clean silted spawning beds;
- provide shelter where vegetation is inadequate for fish species requirements;
- continue to assess techniques to improve water quality conditions such as temporary artificial destratification of waters;
- provide information and support to other government agencies on the protection of fisheries habitat;
- promote an informed public and develop methods for positive and effective public involvement in fisheries management;
- review the effects of water level fluctuations on fish reproduction, and reduce adverse fluctuations wherever possible; and
- make input to and review municipal official plans and private sector development proposals to ensure that fisheries habitat is maintained at a level necessary to sustain desired fish species.

To increase and manage fish stocks:

- protect and maintain existing natural self-sustaining fisheries;
- provide extension services to encourage the development of private sector involvement in the development of sports fisheries;
- through the implementation of fisheries management plans, promote fish harvest consistent with, but not greater than, the allowable harvest for each waterbody;
- identify as a component of fisheries management plans, harvest limits, monitoring programs to determine fish harvest, and the means to control over-exploitation. In particular, winter fishing may have to be regulated for those lakes under severe fishing pressure;
- improve access to selected waterbodies and control access to others;
- encourage fishing for presently undesirable species; and
- stock waters with the sports species best suited to those waters in the following order:
  - to rehabilitate degraded fish communities by establishing self-sustaining populations;
  - to maintain existing populations in waters where natural reproduction is incapable of sustaining a viable fishery; and
  - to establish an artificial population in waters incapable of supporting a natural population.

E: wildlife

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for wildlife management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for social and economic benefits from wildlife recreation and fur harvest consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

More specific objectives are:

Hunting

- to provide opportunities sufficient to maintain the present rate of participation and quality of hunting by residents;
- to maintain the contribution to the economy by non-resident hunters;

Trapping

- to sustain the maximum yield from wild furbearer populations while maintaining the present diversity of fur types; and

Other Uses of Wildlife

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

2. TARGETS

The targets for wildlife management in Bracebridge District are:

Hunting

- to provide by the year 2000, 134,000 opportunities of hunting per annum, including 53,000 opportunities of big game hunting; 63,000 opportunities of small game hunting; and 18,000 opportunities of waterfowl hunting;

Trapping

- to manage populations of wild furbearers such that an average harvest of 18,000 pelts can be achieved by the year 2000, while maintaining present species diversity; and

Other Uses of Wildlife

- to ensure no native wildlife species become extinct.

A target for wildlife viewing has not been included owing to the difficulty of measuring this activity and of assessing the influence of management actions. Viewing targets will be defined through ongoing policy development and will be incorporated into the *Land Use Guidelines* at an appropriate opportunity.

3. DISCUSSION

During the 1979/80 season, 19,600 pelts were harvested within Bracebridge District. It is felt that present furbearer populations are at their maximum level. In particular, present beaver populations in the district are high and may not be sustained for the twenty-year period. Consequently, fur harvest may decline.

The target is consistent with this as it provides for a slight decrease in fur harvest to the year 2000.

The 1980 population of big game animals in the district was estimated to be 3,500 deer, 250 moose, and 900 black bear. The district moose population is supplemented by emigration from Algonquin Park. These species provided about 8,000 hunters with 33,000 hunting opportunities and a success rate of 13.6 percent.

The target for big game provides for an increase in the total amount of hunting and a significant increase in hunting success from 13 to 20 percent by the year 2000. Achievement of the target requires a doubling of the 1980 deer and moose populations, while maintaining bear populations at the present level.

These levels are well within the capability of the present habitat. However, in the face of expanding deer populations, decreases may be expected in moose populations.

Present (1980) data indicate that about 40,000 small game animals were harvested providing 40,000 hunting opportunities. The harvest of waterfowl has varied considerably over the years, recently ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 birds.

The district has the capability to support 200,000 small game animals and 40,000 to 60,000 waterfowl. The potential harvestable yield[1] for small game is estimated as 80,000 animals and for waterfowl as 12,000 to 18,000 birds.

The small game target provides for a 20 percent increase in hunting opportunities, while the waterfowl target maintains the present level of activity. These targets provide for present rates of participation in the activity to be maintained at present levels of success.[2]

It is expected that the rate of participation in wildlife viewing will increase with population growth and rising interest. Management programs designed to improve wildlife habitats and increase wildlife populations will benefit wildlife viewing. In addition, however, to provide for wildlife viewing, certain habitats may have to be maintained and some site specific restrictions may have to be placed upon hunting and trapping.

Achievement of the trapping and hunting targets is dependent upon the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats (Map 5), particularly deer yards and wetlands on both Crown and private land.

It is recognized, however, that certain areas in the district have over-populations of deer resulting in conflicts with other land uses. Management efforts in these areas will not be directed toward increasing population levels.

Additionally, achievement of wildlife targets means that access to land should be maintained or improved.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

- protect, conserve, and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identify endangered, threatened or rare species, significant populations of wildlife species (both non-game and game), and protect or manage these populations if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve program objectives and targets;
- work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- encourage greater non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, and in particular, endangered, threatened or rare species;
- provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism;
- encourage the provision of appropriate access to lands important for wildlife uses;
- maintain and enhance critical wildlife habitats, and create new habitats where appropriate; and
- protect identified winter deer yards by:
  - managing resources within winter yarding areas to meet the needs of wintering deer, including supplementary feeding, browse cutting, trail packing, and predator control;
  - controlling activities which will have adverse impacts on deer populations or habitat requirements within deer yards on Crown land;
  - managing vegetation within deer yards in accordance with approved deer yard management plans;
  - permitting extraction of aggregates, recreational trail development, and development of access roads in deer yards only where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the District Manager that such activity would not adversely affect deer populations or their habitat; and
  - controlling the flooding of good deer wintering areas caused by the activities of beaver;

(1) Harvestable yield is calculated at 40 percent of the populations for small game and 30 percent for waterfowl.

(2) Success rate for grouse is 0.9 per occasion and for waterfowl is 1.0 bird per occasion.

MAP 5

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

- M.N.R. Administrative District
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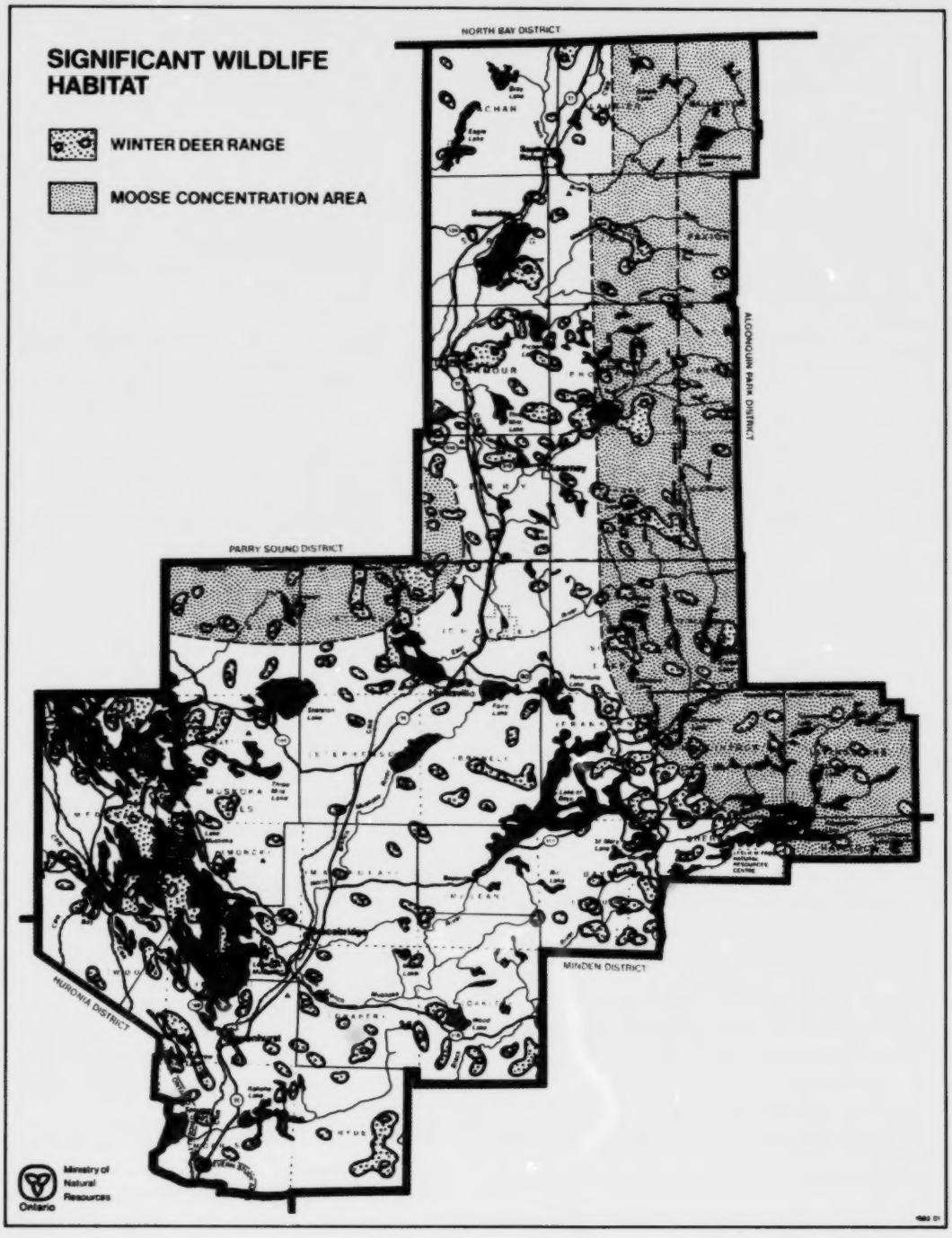

- enhance summer range[1] for deer throughout the district consistent with good forest management by encouraging:
  - a diversity and interspersion of cover vegetation;
  - sufficient disturbance of the forest by logging to maintain a large proportion of range, ideally greater than 30 percent, in a state of early succession;
  - the creation of 5 to 15 percent of the range in permanent forest openings located in proximity to deer yards and interspersed throughout the range. Openings ideally are less than 2 hectares (5 acres) in size, irregular in shape and maintained in grasses and other herbaceous plants;
  - clear-cutting in tolerant and intolerant hardwood stands, providing the size of clear cut does not exceed 40 hectares (100 acres); and
  - the management of oak stands to add to the food supply (i.e. acorns) for deer;
- enhance habitat for moose in the areas shown on the general resource area map (Map 9), consistent with forest management practices, by:
  - encouraging as much disturbance as possible to hardwood stands through selective timber harvest in moose range, to provide animals with early successional plant communities;
  - protecting and maintaining 10 to 15 percent conifer cover, notably balsam fir and spruce, evenly distributed throughout the range, in patches greater than 6 hectares (15 acres) in size;
  - encouraging the maintenance of shelter stands to promote a mixed wood species composition, with at least 30 percent of the stand in conifers that are over 6 metres (20 feet) in height;
  - controlling road access and recreational trail development; and
  - identifying and protecting aquatic feeding areas and mineral licks;
- improve small game habitat by encouraging the maintenance of fence rows and small clearings, and by creating drumming sites for grouse where required;
- improve waterfowl habitat by:
  - promoting the management and maintenance of wetlands suitable for waterfowl production;
  - draining unproductive beaver ponds;
  - providing duck nesting sites in suitable areas where existing nesting trees are scarce;
  - preserving nesting trees in buffer zones; and
  - regulating water level where possible to provide suitable production areas;
- improve the habitat for non-game species by:
  - encouraging the management of habitats to provide a diversity of plant communities;
  - establishing sufficient modified management areas around critical habitat;
  - ensuring nesting trees and denning sites are retained throughout the district; and
  - encouraging private landowners to manage lands consistent with wildlife habitat management practices;
- manage furbearers and their habitat by:
  - encouraging the retention of all lands and waters presently used to produce furbearing animals;
  - promoting greater use of private lands for furbearer production;
  - promoting the management and maintenance of wetlands suitable for furbearer production;
  - increasing production through increased management of wetlands;
  - maintaining and increasing cover and food supply, particularly poplar, bordering all waterbodies;
  - retaining registered traplines on Crown lands;
  - promoting private land fur management areas, and trapping on a contiguous area of land;
  - promoting stable water levels wherever possible; and
  - promoting better fur harvest, fur management and conservation practices.

b. Program Implementation

To protect wildlife areas:

- continue to inventory and assess wildlife populations and incorporate relevant information into the *Land Use Guidelines* and management plans, as appropriate;
- prepare management plans for all critical wildlife habitats. Where critical habitat areas are located on private land, provide information and assistance or enter into wildlife management agreements with the property owners to ensure that habitat is protected;
- monitor the impact of mineral exploration activity within deer yards and, where necessary, reserve the mineral rights to protect deer habitat;
- acquire critical habitat areas where necessary

(1) Summer range for deer includes all areas of the district exclusive of areas developed for urban purposes.

and feasible;
- ensure that fish and wildlife staff review all activities proposed within deer yards and moose range;
- provide input to, and review of, municipal official plans and private sector development proposals; and
- provide review of all applications for control or alteration of water levels and shoreline improvements by wildlife staff.

To encourage the proper management of habitat necessary for wildlife production ensure that:
- timber management and operating (including roads) plans are reviewed by wildlife staff;
- where management plans do not exist, all relevant annual work plans will be circulated to wildlife staff;
- timber harvesting within deer yards is carried out in accordance with fish and wildlife prescriptions and all tree marking is done in conjunction with wildlife staff;
- specific wildlife range management is conducted where appropriate;
- proper wildlife management prescriptions are established in all modified management areas prior to cutting approvals or any other management work;
- wildlife values of wetlands are given consideration in ministry management activities and in the review of private sector development proposals;
- the wildlife extension program is continued and expanded to increase public understanding of the involvement in wildlife management. Specifically, district staff will continue to make available relevant information, will make presentations to and seek the advice of interested groups, and will provide habitat management consulting services to landowners; and
- consideration is given to wildlife management potential in the preparation of *Woodlands Improvement Act* agreements.

To protect and manage wildlife populations:
- undertake supplementary deer feeding where necessary;
- encourage the public to participate in cooperative supplementary feeding programs where warranted;
- provide assistance to landowners in dealing with nuisance animals;
- establish a monitoring program to assess the impact of management programs on wildlife populations;
- develop a public education program to encourage better management and use of the resource; and
- control predators where necessary.

To contribute to the achievement of overall ministry objectives within Bracebridge, all wildlife management plans will be circulated to all district programs for review.

F: provincial parks

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the provincial parks system in southern Ontario are:

Protection
- to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;

Heritage Appreciation
- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario;

Recreation
- to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences; and

Tourism
- to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

2. TARGETS

To achieve these objectives, the targets for the provincial parks system in Bracebridge District are:

Protection

- Earth Science to protect provincially significant, representative and special earth science features in Bracebridge District which contribute to the representation of the thirty-five geological environments of southern Ontario;[1]
- Life Science to protect provincially significant life science features in Bracebridge District which contribute to the representation of each vegetative site type in the twenty-six site districts in southern Ontario;[2]
- Historical Resources to protect provincially significant landscape-related pre-historical and historical resources in Bracebridge District which contribute to representation of the fourteen themes of southern Ontario's history;[3]

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation for the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Bracebridge District; and

Recreation and Tourism

- to provide annually, by the year 2000, the following recreation opportunities for residents and visitors to provincial parks in Bracebridge District:
  - Day Use
    71,000 swimming opportunities
    26,000 picnicking opportunities
  - Extended Use
    202,000 camping opportunities
  - Backcountry
    1,000 backcountry opportunities.

3. DISCUSSION

The ministry recognizes that outdoor recreation is important for tourism and for social well-being.

It is also recognized that physical, biological, cultural and historical resources are important elements in the environment and that representative and unique components should be protected.

Provincial parks are an important means of providing recreational and tourism benefits, and of protecting important resources. The provincial parks system is permanent, distinctive, representative, varied and accessible. It will be complementary to private sector facilities and to those of other public agencies.

The provincial parks objectives will be achieved through specific park classes, and zones within these classes. There are six classes of provincial parks: wilderness, nature reserve, historic, natural environment, waterway, and recreation. Protection targets may also be achieved through agreements with other agencies and private landowners.

To assist in meeting the protection objective, the ministry is identifying a system of areas of natural and scientific interest.

Areas of natural and scientific interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

Areas of natural and scientific interest may vary in their level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the ministry's protection objective.

Areas of natural and scientific interest encourage the protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage.

Within the context of areas of natural and scientific interest, the ministry has identified a number of significant earth and life science features within the district. A number of these features occur in existing and candidate provincial parks (Arrowhead, Bigwind, Hardy Lake, Dividing Lake). Others, Axe Lake, Sharpes Creek and Skeleton Lake, occur on private land. Appropriate protection will be sought through agreements with private landowners.

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(1) Specific emphasis will be placed on features of the Ontario Gneiss Belt and the Wisconsin stage of glaciation.

(2) Specifically site districts 8 and 9 in site region 5E will be represented.

(3) Specific emphasis will be on the timber era, shield agriculture, and recreation opportunities within the district.

(4) The targets for recreation and tourism are expressed in terms of opportunities to swim, picnic, camp and canoe trip in provincial parks. These activities have been chosen as representative uses because quantifiable facilities are required for them. Other activities occur and are important in provincial parks; however, the selected activities are measurable and provide useful indicators of the amount of activity occurring.

The land required to fulfill the heritage appreciation and protection targets has not been completely identified. When inventories are complete, additional earth and life science features and historical resources of significance, and other areas of natural and scientific interest may be identified in the district.

Map 6 shows existing and proposed recreational facilities while Table A1 identifies in detail how the existing and candidate provincial parks contribute to the achievement of the parks' targets.

Targets for provincial parks recognize the importance of Bracebridge District as a recreation and tourism area, and the significance of the recreational resources of the district. The target provides for an increase in the provision of provincial park recreation. Several of the candidate provincial parks contribute to the achievement of recreation and tourism targets including the Bigwind, Hardy Lake, Chetwynd, Bauer, Ragged Falls and Dividing Lake proposals.

The targets also ensure that other important natural and cultural features are protected and made available for public use and appreciation. Areas that have been identified that contribute to achievement of the protection targets include the Bigwind, Hardy Lake, and Dividing Lake candidate provincial parks.

One area that has values related both to the protection and recreation objectives is the Kawagama/Kimball area. It is treated as a special study area in this document and is subject to further examination. Upon completion of the study, it may be recommended for candidate provincial park status or a lesser form of protection as an area of natural and scientific interest.

A number of challenges are related to the establishment of new parks and protection of representative environments in Bracebridge District. For example, public concerns were expressed regarding establishment of the Dividing Lake candidate nature reserve (i.e. restrictions on the historic use of snowmobiles) and the Ragged/Oxtongue River candidate waterway provincial park (i.e. the continuation of existing hunt camps and hunting activity). These, as well as the following issues, will have to be addressed during the course of establishing these provincial parks and subsequent master plans:

- the appropriate treatment of traditional uses displaced when parks are established, including the forest industry, hunters, and trappers;
- the difficulty and high cost of acquiring private lands; and
- the potential land use conflicts with adjacent landowners when new parks are established.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

- maintain Arrowhead Provincial Park as a natural environment class park;
- retain the following:[1]
  - Hardy Lake, Bigwind and Bauer as candidate natural environment class parks;
  - Chetwynd as a candidate recreation class park; and
  - Ragged Falls as a candidate waterway class park;
  - Dividing Lake as a candidate nature reserve class park;
- encourage uses and facilities in candidate provincial parks which complement the achievement of park objectives. Uses which have no significant impact on the long-term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls; and uses which would conflict with the long-term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited;
- recommend that hunting continue to be permitted in Ragged Falls when it is established as a provincial park;
- continue to inventory areas of natural and scientific interest and to identify appropriate measures to provide protection for the identified values; and
- provide for continued viewing opportunities, specifically in the Dividing Lake area.

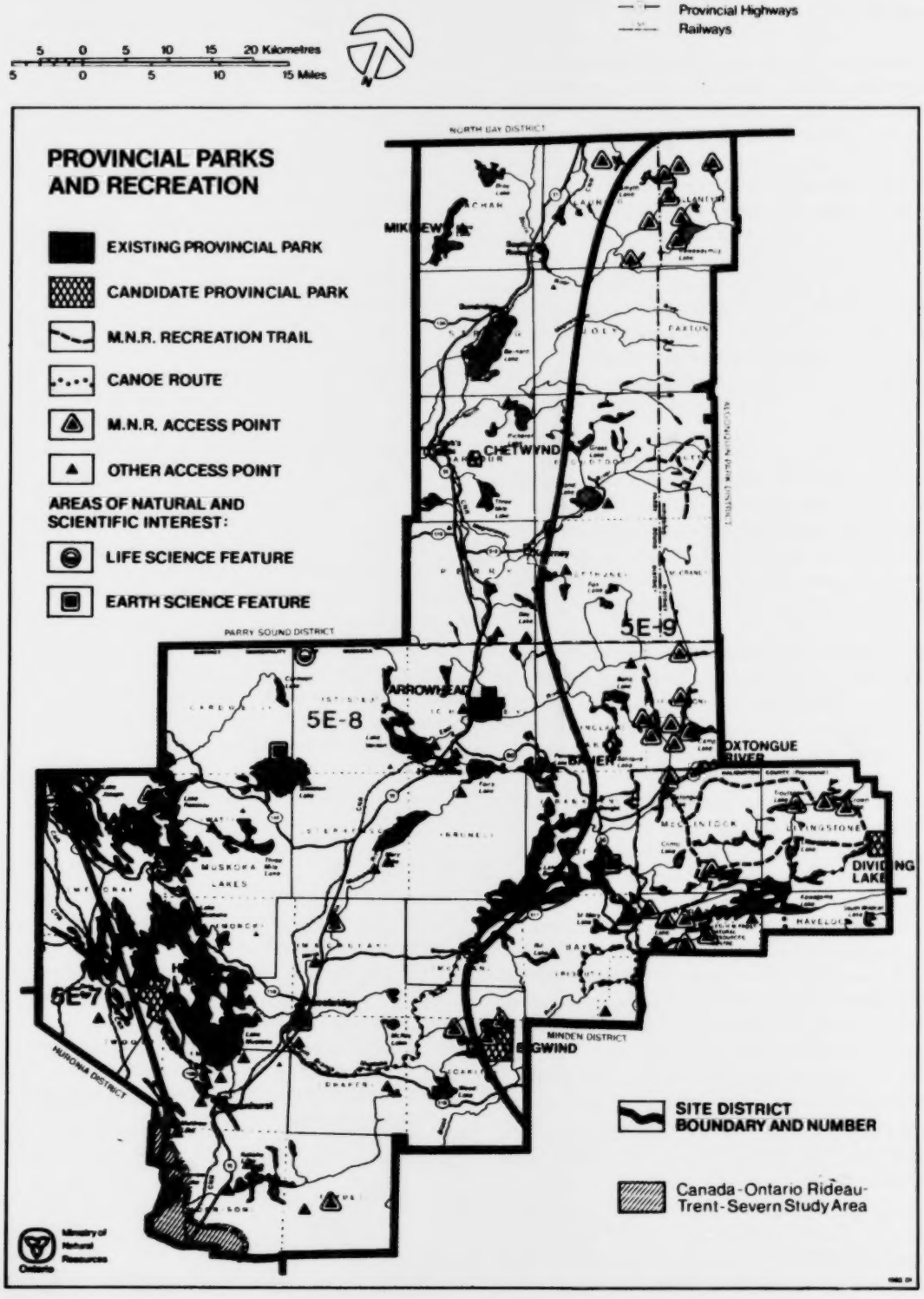
In addition:

- develop and conduct management activities within provincial parks in accordance with approved master plans;
- encourage private land adjacent to parks to be managed in a manner consistent with the objectives for the park;
- ensure that activities on Crown land adjacent to provincial parks are conducted in such a manner as to minimize any undesirable impact on park users; and

(1) A portion of the Big East River had been considered for inclusion as a waterway park. Better options exist, however, to achieve the target. Therefore, this area has not been included in the proposed parks system.

MAP 6

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT



- provide for adequate visual and noise buffers adjacent to park boundaries where necessary.

b. Program Implementation

- develop master plans which will guide all management activities for all provincial parks;
- solicit involvement of the public in all ministry programs in the preparation and review of master plans;
- prepare management guidelines for all candidate provincial parks in conjunction with all programs to establish permitted and prohibited activities;
- consider permitting mineral exploration and mineral extraction in candidate provincial parks under controlled conditions in accordance with the mineral resources policy of this document (page 15);
- provide input to, and review of, municipal, private sector, and other agency plans to protect significant representative resources;
- where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on Crown land the ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private land, the ministry will ensure that landowners are aware of these features and seek cooperation in their protection. This does not indicate any intent of the ministry to acquire such land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land; and
- maintain a registry of designated and protected areas of natural and scientific interest.

G: general recreation

1. OBJECTIVES

The ministry's recreation management efforts are directed primarily to hunting, fishing and provincial parks. There are a number of other activities which the ministry carries out for which no objectives have been developed. Tentative objectives for general recreation activities are:

- to provide and to encourage a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from day use to backcountry experiences;
- to identify, select and protect provincially significant natural and cultural resources; and
- to provide an economic contribution through tourism.

2. TARGETS

Specific targets for general recreation in southern Ontario have not been established by the ministry. However, in the Algonquin Region, future demands for typical recreational activities were identified to assist districts in retaining the option of providing additional opportunities and to support the maintenance of existing facilities.

3. DISCUSSION

This area of southern Ontario has long been recognized as a significant recreation resource. In the past, the ministry has provided and encouraged the provision of a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities, ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity backcountry experiences.

The ministry can contribute to the achievement of general recreation objectives by providing trails and other recreation facilities. However, the ministry has relied in the past, and will continue to rely on, other agencies and the private sector for the provision of many of these opportunities. This means that the achievement of these tentative targets will be contingent upon the participation of these groups.

Currently on Crown land, Bracebridge District provides: 16,000 backcountry recreation (canoe tripping) opportunities from 108 kilometres (67.1 miles) of canoe routes; 16,100 snowmobiling opportunities from 77 kilometres (47.8 miles) of trails; 9,000 cross-country skiing opportunities on 16 kilometres (9.9 miles) of trails; and maintains 29 access points to water.

Demands to the year 2000 for selected general recreation activities appear to be as follows: 29,000 backcountry opportunities (310 kilometres of canoe routes); 116,000 snowmobiling opportunities (560 kilometres of trails); 34,000 cross-country skiing opportunities (80 kilometres of trails); and 55,000 hiking opportunities (220 kilometres of trails).

In addition to meeting these demands, to maintain consistency with the tentative objectives, consideration should be given to: the protection of natural and cultural features of provincial significance; protection of the inland lakes recreation-tourism landscape; and the encouragement and support of complementary private sector development.

As a general interim strategy until a ministry general recreation policy is developed, the district will: ensure that future options for general recreation remain open on Crown land; maintain the present level of service on Crown land; and will continue to cooperate in the provision of recreation opportunities by the private sector.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

- conduct ministry activities so as to maintain or enhance the quality of recreational landscape;
- assist groups and agencies through the granting of permission to develop recreational trails on appropriate Crown lands;
- retain existing canoe routes and trails;
- participate in efforts to improve the coordination of assistance programs by cooperating with, and providing assistance to, municipalities and private organizations in acquiring, planning and developing recreational areas and facilities;
- wherever possible, maintain flexibility in the management of Crown land, in order to accommodate Crown land recreation areas and facilities and requirements identified in the future; and
- accommodate the need of Crown land recreation by complementary scheduling of timber operations and location of access roads.

b. Program Implementation

- require that all management plans be circulated to the parks program for review; and
- recognize the general Crown land recreation requirements in all management planning, and provide for the incorporation of special management policies where necessary.

H: land administration

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective of land administration in southern Ontario is to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources.

2. DISCUSSION

Owing to the service-oriented nature of the land administration activity, specific targets have not been assigned.

The general strategy for land administration is to act in a coordinating role in presenting ministry concerns to the public and outside agencies, and to administer all Crown lands in the best public interest. (See Map 7.) As such, all policies applicable to land administration are an important means to implement all ministry programs.

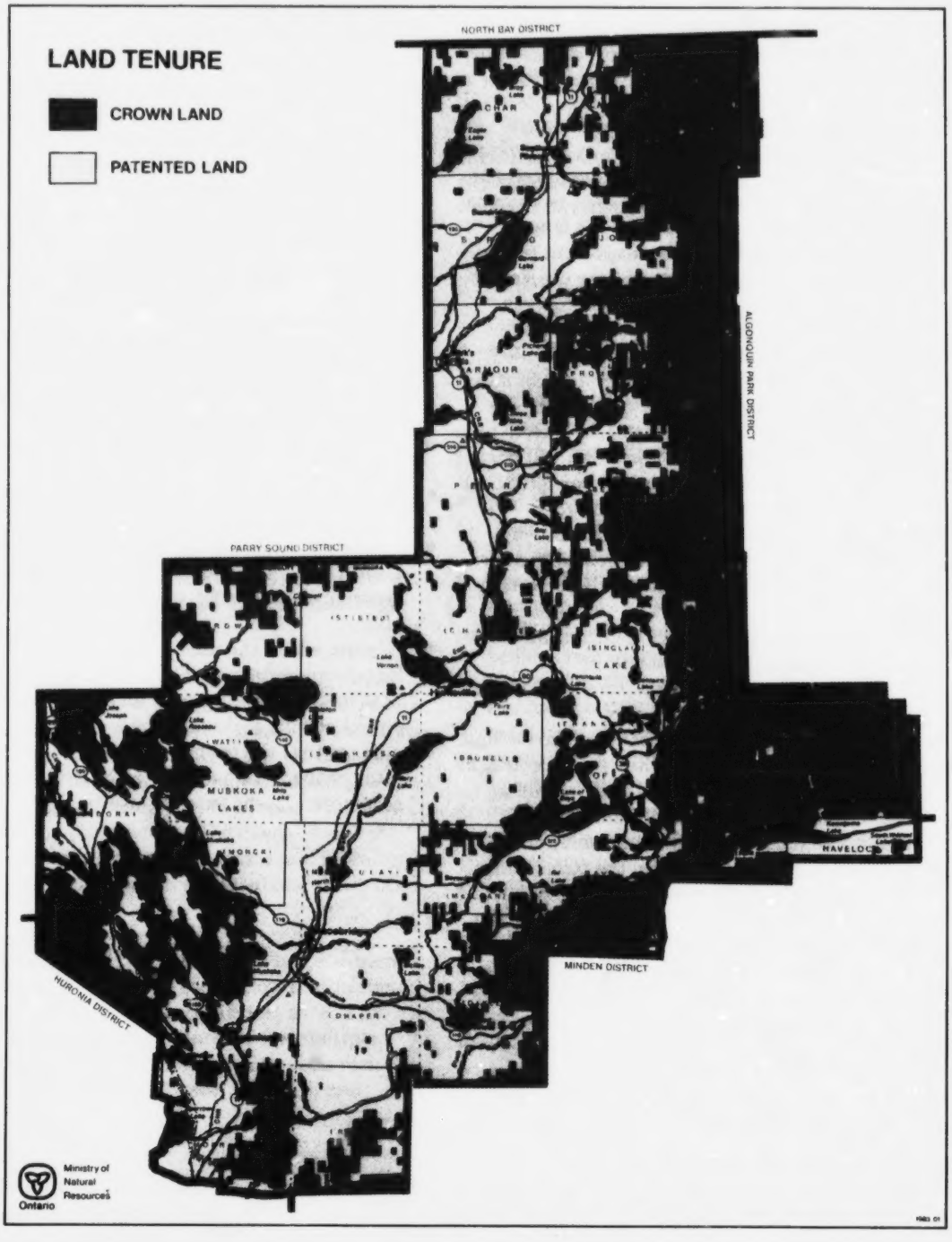
MAP 7

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, County, District
- Ward
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways
- Railways

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles



3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

- manage public lands consistent with the requirements of all ministry programs;
- acquire lands which are required to meet ministry objectives;
- implement the requirements of the *Algonquin Park Master Plan* that apply within one mile of the park boundary;
- review all acquired lands annually to ensure that they are still required for ministry programs. Those lands which are no longer required will be identified as surplus and disposed of;
- manage all acquired lands before they are required by a ministry program in accordance with approved interim property management plans, and in such a manner as not to compromise the proposed final use for the lands;
- require interim property management plans in order to identify permitted uses consistent with the objectives for which the property was purchased, with priorities, and with standards for management;
- dispose of public lands wherever appropriate, to assist in the achievement of ministry objectives and to provide for their orderly economic development. Disposition will be considered only where there will be significant benefits to the Crown and the public;
- authorization will not be granted, nor will disposition of Crown lands be considered for:
  - new private recreation camps (i.e. hunting, fishing);
  - seasonal residential, rural residential, or remote cottage development; or
  - commercial outpost camps for the purpose of hunting;
- permit existing authorized uses of Crown land to remain, providing that they do not conflict with the intended use of the land, or violate the terms and conditions of tenure;
- remove unauthorized non-conforming uses;
- review, and provide input to, the plans and proposals of outside agencies and the public, to ensure that they will not adversely affect the ministry's ability to achieve its objectives, and to ensure that the provincial hazard lands policy is incorporated, to prevent loss of life and to minimize property damage and social disruption; and
- operate and manage waste disposal sites on Crown land in unorganized townships in accordance with approved management plans.

b. Program Implementation

- give priority to the consolidation of existing units in the acquisition of lands for ministry programs. Additional acquisition proposals will be evaluated annually on a district basis;
- in the acquisition of any properties in the Algonquin Park buffer zone, give priority to those which have the greatest impact on existing or planned public recreational use;
- only dispose of Crown lands within the Algonquin Park buffer zone where necessary to meet the requirements of timber licencees.
- circulate proposals to declare lands as surplus, for review by all district programs;
- prior to the disposition of Crown lands:
  - ensure that the proposed use is consistent with the intent in this document;
  - review the need, economic impact, and compatibility of the proposal with existing and proposed adjacent uses;
  - ensure that the terms and conditions of tenure are consistent with the identified need for the land; and
  - generally require that the proposed and actual use of the land is consistent with municipal zoning by-laws, and provincial and federal agency plans;
- accommodate municipal requirements and commercial or industrial development within municipalities by permit, licence, lease or qualified sale and patent;
- generally dispose of lands for pipelines by easement;
- dispose of land to other provincial ministries or to the federal government;
- approve of existing uses which conform to the *Land Use Guidelines* and are managed in accordance with existing statutes and policies; and
- require, where the use of an authorized site has changed from that which was approved, that it be phased out over an appropriate period of time and relocated to a more suitable area, or that the terms, conditions, and rental rates of the tenure document be revised to accommodate the existing use.

I: water management

1. DISCUSSION

There is not a separate objective for water management, as water management is part of the overall Lands and Waters program. However, the program is designed to control water levels in such a manner as to accommodate, to the extent possible, conflicting demands on the resource including fish and wildlife production, hydro-electric power generation, flood control, and recreation needs.

Within Bracebridge District, the program's primary responsibility is the control of water levels on approximately 50 percent of the water area, including the largest and most recreationally significant lakes. (See Map 8.)

These waterbodies have been artificially regulated for many years and do not reflect natural water levels. Water levels are controlled in accordance with existing agreements with cottager's associations and Ontario Hydro, specifying maximum and minimum elevations.

The management of the water control system presents a number of problems in the district. The demands on the water resources have changed significantly over time. Originally, parts of the system were designed for transportation and for the booming and transport of timber. This was modified in later years for the development of hydro-electric generating stations and more recently for fisheries, recreational and residential needs.

As the watershed does not have a large storage capacity, it is subject to significant fluctuations in water levels. These fluctuations, as well as efforts to manage the watershed for multiple purposes, have resulted in impacts upon residential and recreational uses, fisheries, and hydro-electric generation. Present water control systems cannot prevent these fluctuations.

The general strategy of the district will be to closely examine the means to improve the regulation of water, and to improve its capability for flood forecasting.

2. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. General

- regulate water levels on controlled waterbodies in accordance with the Hackner-Holden Agreement[1] between the ministry and Ontario Hydro for hydro-electric generation, flood control, recreation and maintenance of fisheries habitat;
- regulate water levels for multiple use and flood protection within the limits established by the agreement;
- recognize the implications of water level fluctuations on fish and wildlife resources and, to the extent possible, regulate water levels to achieve minimum fluctuation;
- ensure that the impact of fish and wildlife resources is fully considered prior to the regulation of waterbodies not previously regulated, or where changes in present levels or schedules of regulations are proposed;
- institute emergency measures for flooding in accordance with approved flood contingency plans; and
- ensure that all district program interests and adverse impacts upon the environment and other uses are considered in the construction of dams or in the approval of private dam proposals.

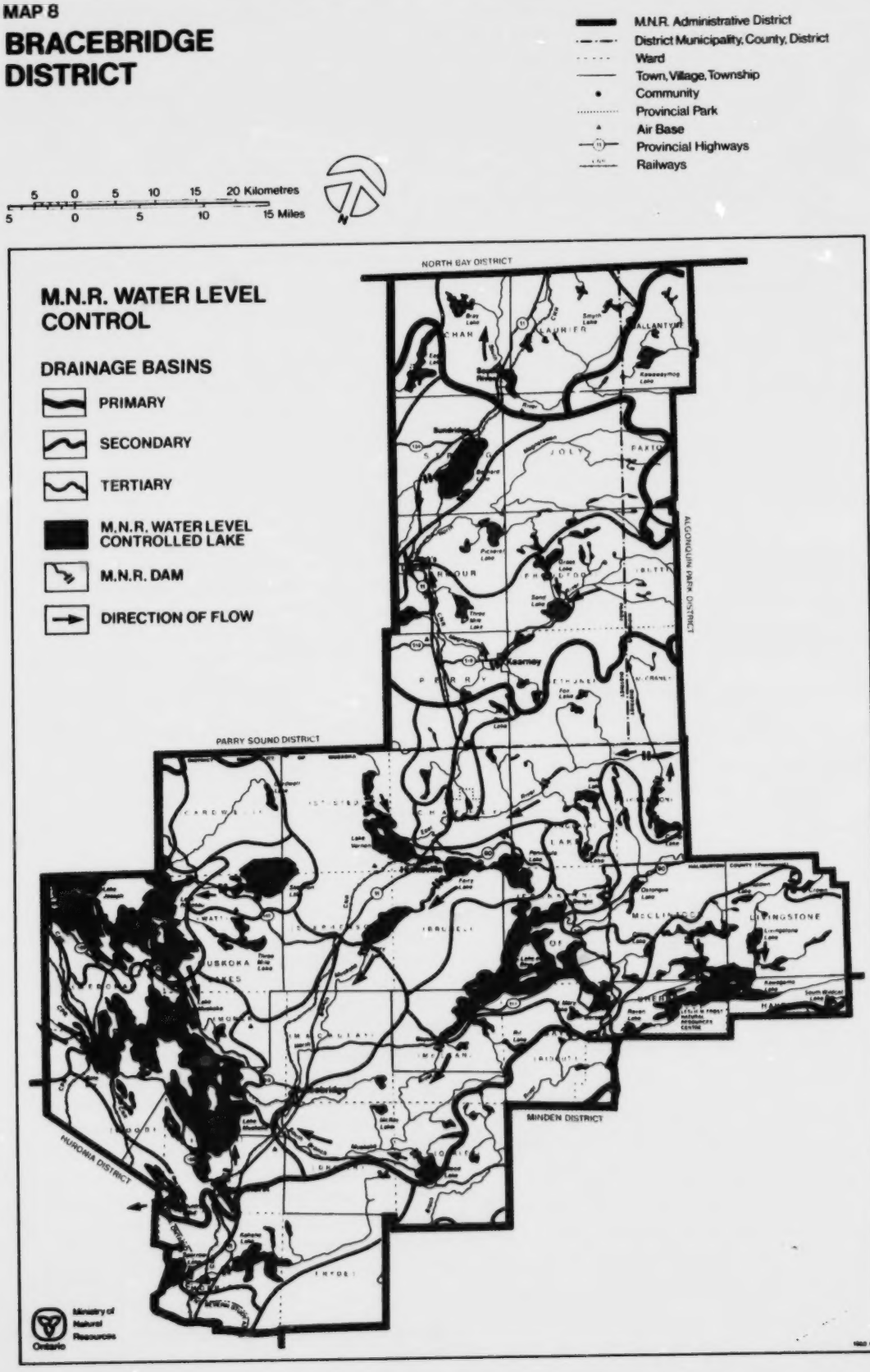
b. Program Implementation

- improve the monitoring of water levels on reservoir lakes and adjoining rivers;

(1) The Hackner-Holden Agreement is an agreement between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Hydro affecting the regulation of water in the Muskoka watershed. Originally signed in 1940, it was revised in 1969 to account for uses other than hydro-electric generation.

MAP 8

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT



- develop operations and forecasting models for the Muskoka system to enable better control of water in the system, to benefit all uses, and to effect more accurate predictions of water flows;
- require that all changes in the present regulation of the Muskoka watershed be circulated to all programs, reviewed by the District Manager, and approved by the Regional Director and other affected agencies;
- recognize that regulation of water levels in previously regulated waterbodies, or changes in the present regulatory levels may be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act;* and
- encourage municipalities to prepare and maintain flood emergency response plans.

To achieve ministry objectives a high degree of management integration must occur. This is necessary both in the use of the resource and in the delivery of programs.

Multiple use resource management will be carried out and the objectives of a number of programs will be achieved in the same area. However, it is recognized that some activities are not compatible and that separation of activities may be necessary.

Where restrictions involve large areas of land or water, special identification of these areas may be necessary. Where restrictions involve relatively small areas of land and water, special identification may not be necessary but the sites must be protected by special management.

The principle of management integration is reflected through the preceding section on program policies. In addition, the following policies on: significant program areas, areas of special interest, modified management areas, resource access, and general resource areas are designed to assist the ministry in the achievement of its program objectives.

A: significant program areas

1. OBJECTIVE

The Ministry of Natural Resources in Bracebridge District will seek to protect significant program areas.

2. DISCUSSION

Significant program areas are sites which clearly contribute to the achievement of ministry targets and which may require some measure of protection or special management if targets are to be achieved.

Significant program areas may be small site-specific features, or larger more extensive areas. Examples are: spawning beds and nursery areas for fish, habitat of endangered species, representative plant communities and winter deer yards. Many of these sites, in particular the more extensive areas, have been identified on the general resource areas map. However, not all sites have been designated in the document since some sites (e.g. eagle nests) are very sensitive to the type of human activity which might be encouraged by their identification, and in other cases, inventories are incomplete.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- The ministry will protect significant program areas when undertaking its activities and will encourage the protection of such sites on private lands through the municipal planning process.
- As new sites or resource areas are identified, these will be treated as significant program areas.

B: areas of special interest

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will attempt to carry out its management activities such that areas of special interest are not destroyed.

2. DISCUSSION

Areas of special interest include site-specific features and resources of public interest which are not specifically related to ministry program targets.

Examples include unique site specific habitat for wildlife other than endangered species or species specifically managed for hunting and trapping (e.g. heronry, osprey nesting sites). Also included are features of cultural interest (e.g. scenic vistas, old buildings or logging camps).

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- To ensure that ministry activities do not unnecessarily affect these features, the ministry will maintain an up-to-date listing and mapping for consideration in resource management and use.
- The ministry will also identify such areas to municipalities and other agencies in the plan approvals process. However, the ministry will not oppose private development in order to protect these features.

C: modified management areas

1. OBJECTIVE

Modified management areas will normally be provided on Crown land, and encouraged on private land, on all shorelands. Modified management areas may also be provided or encouraged in other areas such as along roads and designated trails.

The purpose of modified management areas is to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments; and
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites.

2. DISCUSSION

Modified management areas are areas of land surrounding specific facilities, activity areas, or resource features, wherein certain resource management activities or land uses are either prohibited or constrained to ensure that objectives for adjacent facilities are not impaired.

Modified management areas will normally be managed by a two-zone concept, particularly along shorelands, where the inner zone is one of minimal disturbance and the outer zone is an area

of more general use, where certain aspects of management are carefully monitored.

They have the dual advantage of enhancing the quality of recreation and tourism in areas where resource extraction is occurring and of allowing resource extraction to be an accepted use in areas identified primarily for recreation and other uses.

Modified management areas placed along major transportation and access routes, on recreational lakes and waterways and on some of the major trails, contribute to the maintenance of the recreation landscape.

Modified management areas ensure: unhindered passage on recreational trail systems; a variety of habitat conditions and, therefore, the opportunity for greater wildlife variety; and protection for fisheries by maintaining shade and by minimizing siltation and nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes with significant fisheries values. Furbearers are also protected by the retention of cover along the shorelines of waterbodies.

Public opposition in the past has prevented or severely hindered mineral exploration and the management and extraction of natural resources. Modified management areas contribute in a positive way to reducing conflicts between land uses, thereby ensuring continued opportunities for resource management.

As the name implies, modified management areas are not 'no use zones' where all land uses or activities are prohibited. Instead, the prime purpose or intent of a modified management area is to provide for the diminishing effects of one conflicting land use with another.

The exact nature of modified management areas and their size will vary related to site conditions, the feature or resource being protected, and the activity from which it is separated.

Along all shorelands, a 120 metre (400 foot) modified management area[1] will normally be provided or encouraged. The extent of the two zones along shorelines will vary with local conditions such as topography,[2] soils and the nature of resource values being protected.

Along provincially and municipally maintained roads, and along ministry access roads with existing or potential for significant recreational use, a 120 metre (400 foot) modified management area may be provided or encouraged where appropriate.[3]

Along permanent or designated trails and portages, a 35 metre (115 foot) modified management area may be provided and encouraged where necessary.

Modified management areas will also be provided or encouraged for areas or sites which clearly contribute to achievement of ministry targets and which may require some measure of protection if targets are to be achieved. Examples include habitat of endangered species and deer wintering areas.[4]

Modified management areas may be provided for special features such as cultural and historical sites, earth and life science resources and other resources of public interest which are not specifically related to program targets.[5] They may also be provided around recreation or tourism resources or establishments.

It is recognized that there may be many cases along roads, and trails or adjacent to important resources where modified management areas are neither necessary nor desirable. There may be other instances where it is necessary to exceed the extent of modified management areas identified above in the establishment of either the inner or outer zone.

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(1) Measured on the ground from the treed edge adjacent to the shore.

(2) For instance, the width of the minimum disturbance zone along shorelands should vary with slope as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	*Width of Minimum Disturbance Zone*
0	*15m (50 feet)*
10	*30m (100 feet)*
20	*40m (130 feet)*
30	*50m (165 feet)*
40	*60m (200 feet)*

(3) Setbacks are measured from the edge of the road right-of-way.

(4) Emphasis for the protection of these areas is also provided in general resource areas and significant program areas.

(5) Emphasis for the protection of these areas is also provided under areas of special interest.

There is flexibility to develop modified management areas according to site conditions and to the values being protected. Ultimately, each situation will be judged on its own merits.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

For all modified management areas, the following will apply:

- management prescriptions will be developed and will be available for public review. For forest management activities, such prescriptions will be identified in operating plans, annual plans, and conditions stipulated in licences and cutting approvals;
- a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to shoreland areas, with special reference to stream crossings;
- where the two zones are set out, the standards for management normally will be:

Minimum Disturbance Zone

- timber extraction and the construction of roads normally will not be permitted. However, in special circumstances, consideration may be given to discrete removal of selected individual trees, or the carrying out of specific management to maintain stand vigour associated with modified management area objectives, such as cover maintenance and recreation aesthetics. The accumulation of slash, skid trails, and roads and the operation of mechanized equipment normally will be prohibited;
- the extraction of aggregate within this zone normally will not be permitted. However, in circumstances of critical supply, a gravel pit may be opened up to within 30 metres (100 feet) of a waterbody and 30 metres (100 feet) of a municipal or provincial roadway for a short time under strict site plan control, including rehabilitation suited to the site;
- management efforts in this zone will be directed toward ensuring that mineral exploration activity takes place in accordance with the general intent and purpose of the zone. In this regard, a public information program will be initiated, and special guidelines will be developed for use by the mining industry;
- mine development on the surface, except for certain support functions, will generally not be permitted within 120 metres (400 feet) of waterbodies, or 90 metres (300 feet) of provincial highways. Accordingly, surface rights will not normally be granted in mining leases within such areas.

General Use Zone

- within the general use zone, resource management activities will be permitted subject to the use of techniques which are more sensitive to associated land uses (being buffered) than standard levels of resource management. Resource extraction activities will be permitted only where management systems can be developed that permit resource extraction, while clearly achieving the objective of resource protection.

D: resource access

Access is provided to the resources of the district by the construction of roads on Crown lands and by providing and maintaining access points to water.

1. MINISTRY ACCESS ROAD CONSTRUCTION ON CROWN LAND

Access roads will be developed and maintained to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources, taking into account tourism requirements for isolation, the need of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for the residents of Ontario and other general public, and commercial and industrial transportation uses.

Access roads are essential for resource management and extraction. To meet resource production targets, new access roads must be developed in

areas which are remote or which are at present poorly served by roads.

Restrictions on location, construction and maintenance of access roads and on public access may be necessary to provide remote recreation and tourism or to protect specific resources from overuse.

Road construction and maintenance will, therefore, be guided by the following provincial standards:

- access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved ministry land use guidelines, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts;
- access road plans will be developed on a long-term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate;
  - to provide controlled access; or
  - to provide public access.

The district may construct or permit the construction of roads on Crown land for resource management and extraction; recreation; and fire protection purposes. In so doing, the district will:

- control public access to roads where necessary;
- prescribe special road construction and maintenance standards to protect special program interests;
- not construct roads without review by district staff of the affected program, and approval of the District Manager;
- not construct roads within shoreline modified management areas, except where it can be demonstrated that alternative alignments do not exist;
- ensure that roads required for resource extraction, permitted as an interim use in a candidate provincial park, are consistent with protection of park values;
- in the planning or approval of roads over Crown land constructed by individual members of the public or private companies, consider the type of use, volume of traffic, life expectancy of the road, and surrounding land uses and prescribe construction and maintenance standards where necessary;
- not maintain roads constructed on Crown land by members of the public or by private companies. These roads will remain open to the public except in times of emergency. Responsibility for maintenance will lie with the proponent;
- circulate applications for the construction of roads over Crown land for private purposes to appropriate municipalities for comment;
- construct ministry roads only to a standard necessary for resource extraction. The district will establish the appropriate level of maintenance;
- construct roads in a manner which will minimize erosion or siltation into waterbodies;
- avoid construction of roads which may adversely affect significant wetland habitats. Where no alternatives exist, the need for such roads may be reviewed on an individual basis by fish and wildlife staff, and be subject to the approval of the District Manager;
- encourage the full use of trees removed from rights-of-way, including their use as fuelwood;
- generally not dispose of Crown lands for road locations, except to municipalities or other government agencies;
- review the existing road network on a regular basis. Roads no longer required, or those which present conflicts with district programs or with other affected agencies or municipalities, will be considered for closure;
- upon road closure, consider all other ministry uses prior to rehabilitation of the area;
- identify incompatible uses of roads and restrict such uses where necessary;
- ensure that appropriate road construction materials are used in the construction of all major access roads;
- ensure that all water crossings are reviewed on an individual, site-specific basis by fish and wildlife staff, and in the case of navigable waterbodies, by parks and lands staff, and appropriate outside agencies;
- circulate road plans to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, appropriate municipalities and other agencies for comment;
- not construct, upgrade or extend, nor will it permit the construction, upgrading or extension of access roads to the Dividing Lake candidate provincial park; and
- the width of road rights-of-way entering Algonquin Park shall not exceed the following maximum widths and such maximum widths shall only be employed where absolutely necessary:

  permanent road—13 metres (40 feet)
  temporary road—9 metres (30 feet).

2. ACCESS POINTS

Currently, twenty-nine access points to water are managed. The district will:

- continue to manage existing access points;
- improve the identification of access points by better signing ministry maintained sites and by preparing up-to-date maps of ministry, municipal and other government agency sites; and
- identify areas where access should be improved in accordance with ministry requirements and seek ways to provide access where required.

E: general resource areas

The *Bracebridge District Land Use Guidelines* identify how the ministry may use public lands, and influence the use of private land.

The district has been divided into thirteen general resource areas in an effort to direct management efforts to achieve the objectives and targets of each program. This division clearly recognizes:

- the unique sensitivity of some sites (e.g. deer yards, spawning areas);
- areas may shift over time, freeing some areas from special management requirements, but establishing new ones; and
- the wide range of special management requirements associated with various resource concerns.

These areas are shown on Map 9 (back pocket). The special policies for each area which follow provide guidance for the management activities which could take place.

General resource areas have been designated without regard for land ownership. On public land, the management prescription for the area indicates the action which may be practiced by the ministry. On private land, the management prescription for the area indicates the actions which the ministry wishes to encourage in support of its objectives for resource management.

1. AREA A—MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

a. Description

This is the largest management area and occurs throughout the district.

b. Intent

Within this area, resource management will be directed toward multiple use management. Standard management practices combined with the concept of sequential use will enable the ministry to take full advantage of the potential of the natural resources.

c. Management Strategy

- ministry activities within this area will take place in accordance with the direction identified in the preceding sections of this document;
- generally, outdoor recreational and land management activities and utilization of timber, mineral, aggregates and fur resources may be undertaken according to accepted resource management techniques; and
- the ministry will advocate resource management on private land and ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the impact of this upon adjacent land uses.

2. AREA B—SPECIAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

a. Description

An isolated area in Joly and Paxton Townships includes several lakes of importance for fisheries research and long-term management.

b. Intent

Management activities within this area will ensure that the area remains relatively inaccessible and that a high level of water quality is maintained.

c. Management Strategy

- construction of access roads will be limited to

winter haul roads;
- winter haul roads will be closed and rehabilitated after use to ensure continued restricted access;
- modified management areas will be strictly applied to all streams and waterbodies; and
- no further disposition of Crown rights will occur except where related to mineral exploration.

3. AREA C—SPECIAL STUDY AREA—ACCESS

a. Description
This includes the land area adjacent to Algonquin Park approximately four miles in width, including all lands within the territorial District of Nipissing in Bracebridge District and parts of Finlayson, McClintock, Livingstone and Havelock Townships.

b. Intent
Management activities, especially the construction of access roads in this area, are of concern due to the potential for creating undesirable access into Algonquin Park or for establishing conflicting land uses.

It is the intent of the ministry to establish management strategies for this area that will ensure that:
- potential resource extraction/recreational conflicts are minimized;
- the most appropriate road network is developed in the future; and
- inappropriate access to Algonquin Park is not created.

c. Management Strategy
This area will be treated as a special study area with appropriate strategies for management established by amendment to these *Land Use Guidelines* at the time of the first major review.

The following interim management strategies apply in this area:
- all management activities will be subject to the approval of the District Manager;
- roads shall not be constructed, nor existing roads upgraded or extended until the special study is complete, unless it is determined by the District Manager that such construction is necessary;
- modified management areas are to be applied along roads providing access to Algonquin Park;
- the district will not further dispose of Crown rights except through staking under the *Mining Act;* and
- the district will undertake a study to determine:
  - the need to establish a special management area adjacent to Algonquin Park;
  - the boundaries of such a special management area;
  - appropriate strategies for resource management planning and implementation; and
  - the most appropriate roads system for both resource extraction and recreational uses.

4. AREA D—SPECIAL STUDY AREA—PARKS

a. Description
An area in Livingstone Township at the end of Kawagama Lake, and including Kimball Lake, which may contain significant life science features.

b. Intent
The following interim management guidelines for this area will ensure that the option of protecting any significant features is maintained.

c. Management Strategy
This area is to be treated as a special study area with appropriate policies for management established by amendment to the *Land Use Guidelines.*

Interim guidelines for management within this area are as follows:
- extraction of aggregates and the harvesting of timber will not be permitted;
- new access roads will not be constructed;
- further Crown rights will not be disposed of, except for mineral exploration. Mineral exploration may be permitted under controlled conditions provided natural values are not jeopardized. If exploration results in discovery of an economic deposit, then an accommodation will be made according to the specifics of the situation. Such an accommodation will honour the investment made in exploration, while recognizing the significant natural values in the area under question; and
- the district will undertake a study, and document:
  - the location of any features of interest to the provincial parks program;
  - their contribution to parks program targets;
  - resources of interest or concern to other ministry programs; and
  - recommended management provisions for inclusion in these *Land Use Guidelines.*

5. AREA E—RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CENTRES

a. Description
There are three demonstration areas for integrated resource management in the district which provide resource products, recreation facilities and contribute to public understanding of resource management.

They are located in the Townships of Laurier and Lake of Bays, Town of Bracebridge and United Townships of Sherborne, McClintock and Livingstone.

b. Intent
To continue to manage these facilities for demonstration, recreational and resource production.

c. Management Strategy
- a management plan for the Bracebridge Resource Management Centre will be updated;
- Resource management plans for the Trout Creek and Leslie M. Frost Resource Management Centre have been prepared by the North Bay District and the Leslie M. Frost Centre respectively. All management activities within these areas will be in accordance with these plans; and
- the district will ensure that all amendments to the Trout Creek and Leslie M. Frost resource management plans are consistent with program requirements within Bracebridge District as identified in this document.

6. AREA F—EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Description
This area comprises two existing provincial parks: Arrowhead Park in the Town of Huntsville and Mikisew Park in the Township of Machar.

b. Intent
To continue to manage these facilities as provincial parks.

c. Management Strategy
To be managed for park purposes in accordance with master plans when approved.

7. AREA G—CANDIDATE PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Description
This area includes six candidate parks, all of which can contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the provincial parks system in Bracebridge District. These candidates include the Bauer property in the Township of Lake of Bays; Bigwind in the Town of Bracebridge; Chetwynd in the Township of Armour; Hardy Lake in the Township of Muskoka Lakes; Ragged Falls/ Oxtongue River in Finlayson, and Sherborne, McClintock and Livingstone Townships; and Dividing Lake (Tall Pines Reserve), in the Township of Sherborne, McClintock and Livingstone.

b. Intent
These properties will be managed to ensure that park values are protected.

c. Management Strategy
- all management activities to be undertaken within these areas must be compatible with the proposed purpose for the area;
- additional access into these areas will not be permitted except where it is consistent with the proposed park development. Specifically, a road linkage will not be created through the Bigwind proposal, nor will road access be created to the Dividing Lake Reserve;
- the district will consider permitting mining exploration and extraction under controlled conditions in accordance with the provision for mineral exploration in candidate parks;
- snowmobile trail usage will be permitted to Dividing Lake and controlled snowmobile access will be recommended when this candidate is brought into regulation. Viewing opportunities will be provided for; and
- district will recommend that hunting continue to be permitted in Ragged Falls when this area is established as a provincial park.

8. AREA H—AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

a. Description
Four areas outside of the proposed provincial park system with earth and life science features have been identified as having values related to public education and scientific interest. Three of these are, or may be, highly significant and the fourth is important from a local perspective.

b. Intent/Management Strategies
- Axe Lake in the Town of Huntsville and Township of Muskoka Lakes.
  This area contains relic Atlantic Coastal Region plant communities of glacial Lake Algonquin origin that are highly significant. The district will endeavour to protect the feature through agreements with willing private landowners adjacent to the lake.
- Skeleton Lake in the Township of Muskoka Lakes, and Town of Huntsville.

The basin which Skeleton Lake now fills is widely believed to be a meteorite crater. Breccia rock types associated with the formation of the crater occur at Tomelin Bluffs and on Opal Island. The breccias are regionally, and possibly provincially significant. The district will identify this feature through the planning process of the municipality and agreements with willing landowners if necessary.

- Sharpe's Creek in the Town of Bracebridge. The site contains a natural exposure of Lake Algonquin varved clays with a 15 to 20 metre (45 to 60 foot) face which may be provincially significant. The district will attempt to maintain this feature through the planning process of the municipality and agreements with willing landowners if necessary.
- Highway #35 Road Cut in the Township of Lake of Bays.
  Two large road cuts reveal several locally significant geologic features. The road cuts occur in Middle Precambrian age pink meta-arkosic rocks with dark layers that outline large S-shaped recumbent folds. A well defined vertical fault is also present.
  An agreement will be sought with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to enable public viewing of the site subject to ensuring adequate public and vehicle safety.

9. AREA I—COLD WATER SPORTS FISHERIES

a. Description
Lakes and streams with physical, biological and chemical characteristics which enable survival of cold water fish species. These features are located throughout the district.

b. Intent/Management Strategy
The district will attempt to maintain all existing cold water fish habitats. All management activities will be undertaken in such a manner as to avoid habitat degradation of cold water streams and lakes.

10. AREA J—SPAWNING AREAS

a. Description
Known locations, where desirable fish species[1] traditionally and successfully spawn are located throughout the district.

b. Intent/Management Strategy
The district will attempt to protect spawning areas of all known, desirable species. Management activities will be undertaken in a manner that will minimize disturbance to spawning areas.

11. AREA K—WINTER DEER RANGE

a. Description
Areas containing suitable conifer cover and sources of winter feed that have traditionally supported deer populations throughout the winter season. These areas are located throughout the district.

b. Intent
It is the intent of the ministry to ensure that these areas are maintained as wintering areas for deer.

c. Management Strategy

- the district will manage deer yards for the purpose of providing habitat conditions suitable for the survival of deer;
- all activities within deer yards on Crown land will be consistent with the requirements of winter deer populations;
- the district will encourage the management of deer yards on private lands consistent with the requirements of winter deer populations; and
- no further disposition of Crown rights will occur, except for mineral exploration and development as provided for on page 15.

12. AREA L—MOOSE CONCENTRATION AREA

a. Description
There are two areas in the district which are suitable moose habitat. They are located along the northeastern boundary of the district and in a portion of the Townships of Muskoka Lakes, and Perry, and the Town of Huntsville.

b. Intent/Management Strategy
The district will conduct management within these areas consistent with prescriptions and the enhancement of moose habitat as detailed on page 24.

13. AREA M—TIMBER RESEARCH PLOTS

a. Description
These areas contain timber research plots established by the ministry to generate knowledge,

(1) Desirable species include: all trout species; large and small mouth bass; pickerel; muskellunge and pike.

and to develop techniques and methods in the fields of forest biology and management, in order to manage the forest more effectively.

b. Intent/Management Strategy
The district will retain these areas as research plots and will ensure that all management activities in these areas are consistent with continuing research requirements.

V APPLICATION

1. GENERAL

This section identifies how the district will apply the strategies identified in this report.

Through intensive management, emphasis on extension assistance, and public information programs, the district will be able to achieve the ministry targets in Bracebridge District. This requires, however, that program activities be carried out in a manner which addresses the intent of these *Land Use Guidelines.*

The responsibility for the means to apply these *Land Use Guidelines* are identified throughout this document. To summarize, ministry objectives will be achieved in Bracebridge District through:

- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under Section 35 of the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- through specific conditions, (e.g. road and modified management area guidelines) incorporated in permits, licences, leases, and easements, issued under the authority of various provincial legislation, (e.g. the *Public Lands Act,* the *Mining Act,* the *Crown Timber Act*;
- liaison and cooperation with other government ministries and agencies, such as Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Municipal Affairs and Housing, Conservation Authorities, and Agriculture and Food; and
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

Management and operational plans are prepared to identify activities to be undertaken by the ministry or its agents. These provide more specific direction for the management and use of land and resources. Such plans will have due regard for the intent of the *Land Use Guidelines.* Existing management and operation plans which do not address the intent of this document will be appropriately amended.

As achievement of ministry objectives is dependent on the resources on private land, major efforts must be made in attempting to influence the use of these lands.

This will be done through: the provision of advice and assistance to private landowners regarding resource management; establishment of formal agreements and arrangements for ministry management of private lands; and ministry submissions to municipalities in the preparation of long range land use plans, and review of these plans and private sector development proposals.

The ministry will specifically encourage designation by municipalities of areas necessary for ministry target achievement as "primary resource areas" or similar designations with supporting policies for use or protection. Such resources include high capability tolerant hardwood and pine forests, important aggregate areas and significant program areas.

In this regard, the general resource area map may be used as a source of information to identify areas of ministry concern. However, ministry submission of plans to other agencies or municipalities and reviews of additional development proposals will be based upon background or management information.

Furthermore, the ministry will circulate its management plans to affected municipalities, landowners, and other provincial agencies to improve understanding and cooperation in the management of natural resources.

Additionally, on all lands, the statutory authority of the ministry will be used to promote the wise use and management of all resources in accordance with the provisions and general spirit and intent of this document.

Where uses exist on Crown land which do not meet the intent of these *Land Use Guidelines*, and their continued existence is considered by the District Manager, upon the advice of program supervisors, to adversely affect the achievement of program objectives and targets, consideration will be given to:

- phasing out the land use over an acceptable period of time; or
- relocating or reallocating the use of some other area.

One final point to be noted is that, contained within the boundaries of the Bracebridge and Minden Districts is the Leslie M. Frost Natural Resources Centre. The Centre was established in 1974 as an outdoor education centre. One of the objectives for the Centre was "to develop and implement integrated natural resource planning and management". To assist in achieving this objective the Centre prepared an *"Integrated Plan for Land Use and Resource Development".*

The Plan for the Frost Centre, which was approved in 1980, identifies direction for management of resources within its area and will be implemented in the same manner as the *Minden* and *Bracebridge District Land Use Guidelines.*

2. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER AGENCY PLANS

a. General Status of Guidelines

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by those municipalities and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities, and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

b. Relationship with Municipalities

The *Bracebridge District Land Use Guidelines* will serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in municipal planning.

The ministry will consult with municipal officials and private landowners where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities. At this time the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on ministry programs or interests such as critical winter deer yards. In such situations the ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In municipalities containing Crown land there may be situations where municipal planning documents do not permit land uses on Crown land indicated as preferred in the *Land Use Guidelines.* Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for under the *Planning Act.*

c. Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement Board

The governments of Canada and Ontario have approved a set of policies relating to the planning, development and management of one of Canada's prime recreational resources—the Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor. The implementation and attainment of the Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) objectives is only possible through the cooperation of all interests in the corridor. The Ministry of Natural Resources is an active member of the CORTS Agreement Board and will be the lead ministry in implementing many of the approved policies. For other policies, it will provide support to agencies having lead responsibility. For the portion of the corridor located in the Bracebridge District, the *Land Use Guidelines* propose land use activities which comply with the CORTS Agreement Board policies. The districts' review of other plans and development proposals within the corridor will consider the degree to which they support the approved CORTS Agreement Board policies.

d. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food

The ministry recognizes the importance of agriculture. On private land, the ministry normally will not encourage or support activities or land uses which result in a long-term loss of the amount of land in agricultural production. The ministry will encourage forestry, recreation and other compatible uses on high capability land presently not in agricultural production.

Generally, on public land the ministry will maintain high capability agricultural land, or other sites as identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in uses which do not preclude the long-term use of these lands for agriculture—should agricultural use become necessary or desirable.

e. Ministry of the Environment

The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the Ministry of the Environment in meeting the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and in monitoring impacts on the environment related to natural resources (e.g. acid rain).

The two ministries have jointly developed guidelines, in this regard, related to water quality and fisheries issues.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for identifying the fisheries values of a lake with respect to meeting the Ontario Government's fisheries mandate. This identification is based on the *Land Use Guidelines* and, as developed, local fisheries management plans. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for determining existing water quality and predicting the effects of proposed development on water quality. The latter information is used by the two ministries to assess potential effects on fisheries values.

f. Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

The ministry recognizes the importance of sites of historical or cultural significance. The ministry will work with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to identify known sites and to establish appropriate management prescriptions.

g. Ministry of Tourism and Recreation

The ministry recognizes the significant contribution of recreational and tourism pursuits to the social well-being of residents of the province. In fact, part of this ministry's outdoor recreation objectives is to ensure a continuous contribution to our economy from tourism and to maintain the significant recreational values of the area.

The ministry will cooperate with and assist the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and the tourist industry in encouraging tourism development where appropriate.

APPENDICES

A: highlights of the ministry's public consultation program

Bracebridge District held two open houses to present the background information used in the development of this document; circulated the draft *Strategy* widely for review; and held three open houses to present the draft *Strategy*.

Public consultation during the background information and draft *Strategy* stages consisted of numerous contacts with municipalities, other agencies, interest groups, influential individuals in the community, as well as the general public.

Table A1 "Summary of Contacts" and Table A2 "Summary of Responses" provide a summary of the various methods of public contact used in Bracebridge District, together with related dates, occurrences and respondents.

Public comments were solicited both in the series of open houses and in the circulation of the draft *Strategy*. A summary of public responses on the draft *Bracebridge District Land Use Strategy* has been prepared and focuses on major issues related to land use policies, objectives, targets and strategies.

All public responses were recorded and considered in the preparation of the final report. The Minister personally reviewed the district summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the proposed *Bracebridge District Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Bracebridge District office, the ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

TABLE A1 SUMMARY OF CONTACTS
(to November 1, 1982)

Number of Background Information Open Houses • Bracebridge—July 26, 1980 • Huntsville—August 13, 1980	2
Background Open House Attendance • July 26, 1980—60 • August 13, 1980—84	144
Number of Draft Strategy Open Houses • Bracebridge, Huntsville, Burk's Falls	3
Draft Strategy Open House Attendance	230
Comment Sheets Received	37
Draft Strategies Distributed	500
Telephone Calls Received	13
Meetings with Municipalities regarding Background Information	7
Meetings with Municipalities regarding Draft Strategy	3
Meetings with Other Agencies	1
Interviews with Media • television • newspaper	 1 4

TABLE A2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES (to November 1, 1982)

Response Documented	Category of Respondent						
	Individual	Staff	Government Agency	Municipalities	Interest Group[1]	Industry[1]	All Category
Meeting with Municipality (Background)				9			9
Draft Strategy Open House Comment Sheet	15	12			6		33
Mailed Comment Sheet	2				2		4
Letter/Brief	8		3	1	5	1	18
Meeting with Municipality (Draft Strategy)				3			3
Total	25	12	3	13	13	1	67

(1) The only responses which are included in the Interest Group and Industry columns are those which were received from official representatives.

APPENDIX B

TABLE B1 ACHIEVEMENT OF PROVINCIAL PARK TARGETS IN BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

Sites	Management by Class or Agreement	Protection/Heritage Appreciation			Recreation/Tourism (000's opportunities)			
		Earth Science	Life Science	Historical	Swimming	Picnicking	Camping	Back-country[1]
Existing Provincial Parks:								
Arrowhead	NE	P	P	R	21	12	84	—
Mikisew	REC	R	L	U	14	6	57	—
Candidate Provincial Parks:								
Bauer Property	NE	L	L	U	8	—	—	—
Bigwind	NE	L	P	U	—	—	—	—
Chetwynd	R	R	L	L	7	2	29	—
Dividing Lake	NR	L	P	U	—	—	—	0.5
Hardy Lake	NE	R	P	R	21	5	—	—
Ragged/Oxtongue River	WW	L	R	R	—	1	—	0.5
Other Areas of Natural & Scientific Interest:								
Axe Lake	A	R	P	U	—	—	—	—
Sharpe Creek	A	R	U	U	—	—	—	—
Skeleton Lake	A	R	U	U	—	—	—	—
Highway 35	A	L	U	U	—	—	—	—
Total					71	26	202	1.0

park classes
NR — Nature Reserve
WN — Wilderness
NE — Natural Environment
WW — Waterway
H — Historical
R — Recreational
A — Agreement

resource significance
P — Provincial
R — Regional
L — Local
U — Unknown
— — Nil

(1) In Bracebridge District, existing provincial parks are not managed to provide backcountry recreation opportunities. Backcountry recreation includes canoeing and backpacking in remote areas.

GLOSSARY

Backcountry Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and/or backpacking in remote areas accessible only on foot or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Provincial Park
An area designated in ministry *Land Use Guidelines* which may be given official status as a park at some future date.

Canopy
The cover of branches and foliage formed by tree crowns.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Cold Water Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support cold water fish species including trout, whitefish and cisco.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province. The term refers to both land which has never been sold and land which has been re-acquired. In this report, Crown land and public land are used synonymously.

Crown Rights
The authority, duties, and obligations conferred upon the Ministry of Natural Resources through its' legislative mandate.

Deer Yard
An area having available shelter and food, in which deer are usually found during the winter.

Earth Science Sites
Public or private land where landforms of provincial significance have been identified.

Environment
All of the natural and man-made systems, conditions and commodities of a planning area.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Lands
Lands which, because of their physical characteristics in combination with their location, present a risk for their occupants; including loss of life, property damage, and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The coordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Intolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: poplar and white birch. The term "intolerant" refers to the sensitivity of these species to shade.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays directions concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Licence of Occupation
A licence giving permission to use and occupy public land for a specific purpose.

Life Science Sites
Public or private land where natural habitats of provincial significance have been identified.

Littoral Zone
The relatively shallow area of a lake normally adjacent to the shore that supports the growth of aquatic vegetation.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Management Plan
A detailed plan identifying how a resource is to be managed consisting of specific guidelines for achievement of strategy policies, targets and objectives.

Mineral Aggregate
Composed of gravel, sand, stone.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores, and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to a very large area to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources, to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province, and are protected for education and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Net Merchantable Timber
The volume of wood remaining in a tree after deductions are made for tops, stumps and defect.

Objective
A quantifiable and attainable end which the ministry's efforts are intended to accomplish.

Occasion
A measure of actual recreational use describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is considered not to exceed one day in duration.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (including human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land
An area of productive forest land dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Productive Forest Land
Lands bearing or capable of bearing timber of merchantable character and not withdrawn from such use.

Program
An activity undertaken by the ministry providing a service or managing a particular resource.

Public Lands
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks, commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Rehabilitate (fisheries)
To restore a degraded fish habitat or fish community to a point where it is self-sustaining.

Resource
Any commodity that meets a need.

Resource Management
The control and coordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applies in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives, and targets (usually of an individual program, except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Saw Log
A log considered suitable in size and quality for producing sawn lumber.

Selection Harvest
The removal of mature trees, either as scattered individuals or in small groups, at relatively short intervals and repeated indefinitely. The objective is representation of all age-classes distributed throughout the stand.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence (e.g. gravel extraction followed by residential development).

Shelterwood Cut
The removal of mature trees in a series of two or more cuts for the purpose of obtaining natural regeneration under the shelter of trees that are left.

Short Log
A short length of sawn timber generally less than 1.8 metres (6 feet) long.

Site Class
A measure of the relative productive capacity of a site for timber production.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and land-form features. (Three of Ontario's twenty-six site districts are represented in Bracebridge District.)

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Staking
Claiming a title or right to a parcel of Crown land by placing posts identifying a parcel of land for pursuing mineral exploration, to satisfy the legal requirements of the *Mining Act.*

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Succession
The replacement of one plant community by one of a different nature over a period of time.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Tolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: sugar maple, beech, basswood, yellow birch, red oak and white ash. The term "tolerant" refers to the ability of these species to tolerate moderate levels of shade.

Veneer Log
A log considered suitable in size and quality for producing veneer (a thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness).

Warm Water Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support warm water fish species including walleye, pike, and bass.

Waterway Park
An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wetlands
Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

MAP 9

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT

GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

M.N.R. Administrative District
District Municipality, County, District
Ward
Town, Village, Township
Community
Provincial Park
Air Base
Provincial Highways
Railways

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres
5 0 5 10 15 Miles
1:250000

GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

A MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
B SPECIAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
C SPECIAL STUDY AREA (Access)
D SPECIAL STUDY AREA (Parks)
E RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CENTRE
F EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARK
G CANDIDATE PROVINCIAL PARK
AREAS OF NATURAL & SCIENTIFIC INTEREST:
H LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE
EARTH SCIENCE FEATURE
I COLD WATER SPORTS FISHERY
J SPAWNING AREA
K WINTER DEER RANGE
L MOOSE CONCENTRATION AREA
M TIMBER RESEARCH PLOT

NORTH BAY DISTRICT
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
ALGONQUIN PARK DISTRICT
MINDEN DISTRICT
HURONIA DISTRICT

Huntsville
Bracebridge
Gravenhurst
Kearney
Sundridge
Baysville

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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